

York, sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks for

York, sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks for insulting Baron von Thuengen, deputy commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, has been rejected. An appeal to the Prince Regent of Bavaria is the resort in such a case within the kingdom of Bavaria where Mr. Stern was arrested and he must either serve out his sentence and pay the fine imposed or forfeit his bail, which has been fixed at \$20,000.

**HONORING THE DEAD.**  
Paris, Oct. 4.—More than 20,000  
sons marched in single file past  
coffin of Prof. Louis Pasteur y  
day and viewed the body of the  
chemist and scientist, which lies  
Pasteur Institute. A procession

has been erected in the Cathedral Notre Dame, in which the religious sequels will take place on Saturday. The interior of the cathedral is covered with mourning cloths and emblems and the edifice presents an aspect similar to that which marked it upon the occasion of the funeral of President Carnot. In the great apse, which will

canopy. In the seat which will be occupied by President Faure is a sedan covered with black velvet and a canopy which covers the catafalque is surmounted by four plumes. Cables will be attached to the funeral car.

**GLADSTONE ON LOCAL OPINION**  
 London, Oct. 5.—Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a speech at the

stone has expressed his opinion in favor of the local option and the excise question. He has written a letter to the Temperance Commission as follows: "While profoundly sensible of the immense importance of the liquor question, I cannot pretend to have mastered its difficulties. I am, however, clearly in some of its aspects."

as a whole it baffles me. I have no doubt that the local option principle is sound, but they must be of a sanguine temperament who believe that it is sufficient to dispose of the tire question. The method of the sale of liquor for public account, which exists in parts of Scandinavia, presents great advantages, and if adopted

The plan of free trade with strict supervision and adequate taxation unfortunately refused a fair trial in Great Britain. Of the scheme of limitation by reducing the number of licenses, I have a poor opinion.

The New York Herald's special London says: With the report of Port Arthur to Russia, however, has since been semi-denied from St. Petersburg, the question has suddenly come front again, and is now the subject of discussion in London.

press. The English papers are participating that Japan will not be to evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula without the possibility of friction with Russia. On this point Mr. Kato, Japanese Minister to England, said: "There need be no mystery as to the delay in evacuating the peninsula."

Japanese are simply waiting for the first payments stipulated by the terms of the Shimonoseki. When these payments are made the Japanese troops will be withdrawn." Mr. Kato said he did not believe the report that the Russian Government had said that Port Arthur had been ceded to Russia. "Port Arthur had been ceded to Russia," he continued. "Japan was forced to give up Port Arthur on the plea that it was a free port."

severing in the occupation of the  
harm eastern trade; therefore,  
not see how Russia could take  
sion of the place and avoid the  
cation of the same argument  
own pretensions."

"If this cession to Russia was  
firmed," was asked, "what was  
the Japanese outlook in Korea

"Very threatening," was his  
lency's reply, "with Russian troops  
Vladivostok on the one hand and  
Arthur on the other; but if this  
be threatening to Japan, it was  
my opinion be even more so to  
THE CONSTANTINOPLE  
London, Oct. 5. — The A

church at Constantinople and the churches situated in different parts of the Turkish capital are still filled with refugees. There are no Armenians in the Patriarchate of Constantinople alone. The scenes in the churches are heart-rending in the extreme. Women and children are bewailing the loss of their husbands and fathers.

Armenians declare that the mob committed the most excesses in the Karaghismuk of Constantinople during the Monday last, when the rioting broke out. It is still impossible to announce the exact number killed or wounded, as the accounts concur in saying that the Turkish police counter-

A deputation composed of 40 Armenians called at the British embassy here yesterday to see the ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, who was informed that Sir Philip sent; but they said they had

London, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that on the foreign delegates of the International Commission of Inquiry says the report will show that the total number of inhabitants of the Sassou did not exceed 4,000, and that

ber of Armenians killed in the village of Sernad, Shghelguzan and in the takinghdagh passes was at the to 500. It is also claimed that port will demonstrate that evidence that anyone was killed, or that there were any tions of women or children

It is asserted by the delegate to, according to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that persons were buried in the earth at Guliguzan, and that the fact that a number of women threw themselves over a cliff to avoid capture is false.

**MONEY FOR AN IMAGIN**  
A little exercise of your im  
may be worth a trip to New  
to Chicago to you. Read the  
lars in another column of the

**MARRIED WOMEN ARE**  
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—The  
of Education of St. Paul has  
decided by a unanimous vote

permitted married women to teach in public schools of St. Paul.

Pure Drug Store BAKING  
20c per lb. at Anderson & N  
it.

**ODOROMA** is the best mo  
the world.



## The Western District.

### Another Great Gas Gusher Opened in Essex County.

A St. Thomas Lady Takes An  
Ounce of Carbolic Acid  
by Mistake.

Windsor Exported Over \$200,000  
Worth of Whisky to the  
States in September.

Boy Tossed by a Bull—New Postoffice in  
Lambton—Pastoral Change at  
Dresden—Big Bear Shot.

Assizes at Walkerton on Oct. 8.  
Warton has a stone crusher—on test.  
Bothwell is said to have the oil fever  
badly. New territory is to be opened at  
once.

The matter of a "commercial form" is  
being discussed by Brantford's school  
board.

Lambton has a new postoffice, Dawn  
Valley, with Mr. H. Dunlop as post-  
master.

The creditors of John Buckley, of  
Sarnia, have compromised at 50 cents on  
the dollar.

Matthew Wilson, J.C., Chatham, is in  
attendance at the Episcopal Congress  
in Minneapolis.

Mr. J. C. Lyons, of Lucknow, captured  
fifteen prize-winning chickens at the  
Wingham show.

Capt. Coombs, father of Col. H. L.  
Coombs, died at his residence in Char-  
lotteville on Thursday.

Work on the machine shop of the  
Union Furniture Factory, Wingham, is  
being pushed along rapidly.

Miss Bella Lees, Aylmer who thinks  
of becoming a professional nurse, is  
in Galt attending the hospital.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Educa-  
tion, is to be present at the opening  
exercises of the new Brussels public  
school.

From contracts already signed Leam-  
ington will this month receive a re-  
venue of about \$800 from its natural  
gas well.

Rev. Mr. Harris will succeed Mr.  
Cotman as pastor of the Clinton Bapt-  
tist Church, and commences his duties  
on Sunday.

On Thursday Mrs. J. McKenzie, of  
St. Thomas, drank about an ounce of  
carbolic acid, but it is thought that  
she will recover.

Mrs. Dickson, widow of the late regis-  
trar of Huron, died in Goderich a few  
days ago, following her husband  
after a few months.

The pipe organ committee of the  
Leamington Presbyterian Church will  
clear about \$115 from the Maggie Barr  
concerts given last night.

The Essex Standard Oil and Gas  
Company has struck another gusher at  
Union, in South Essex. Its estimated  
capacity is 5,000,000 feet a day.

Citizens who attended the Pelee  
Island Fair had to get off at Amherst-  
burg, as the boat could not land at  
Kingsville owing to low water.

The Brussels Herald has changed  
hands, Mr. Roland Woodley, of Toronto,  
being the new proprietor. Mr. Moore  
goes back to his teaching profession.

During September 22 patients were  
admitted to the Chatham General Hos-  
pital, and 21 discharged. There are at  
present 23 patients in this institution.

The induction and ordination of  
Sidney M. Whaley, B.A., to the pas-  
torate of St. Helens and East Ashfield  
congregations, West Huron, takes place  
on Oct. 10, at 2 p.m.

The bear shot some time ago by Mr.  
Latimer at Exeter, Grey county, was  
a buster. It weighed 250 pounds. He  
got four gallons of tallow from it. The  
skin was a beautiful black.

The annual fall show of the Brooke  
and Alvinston Agricultural Society  
opened Wednesday with a promise of  
being one of the most successful in  
the history of the society.

Rev. Mr. McCullough, of the Chatham  
Presbytery, has accepted the Dresden  
charge, induction to take place on Oct.  
8. Rev. Mr. Kay insisted on his resig-  
nation, which was accepted.

Wm. Smith, lot 2, con. 16, Grey, had  
a crop of Crown peas that yielded 45  
bushels to the acre. In many cases  
the production of one pea resulted in  
as many as 75 pods and often 450 peas.

Robert, the 16-year-old son of Hugh  
R. Elliott, Brussels, was playing a  
game of football at Shire's school, of  
which he is a pupil, when he was tripped,  
and in falling broke both bones of  
his right arm.

Mrs. Blakeney, wife of A. W.  
Blakeney, of Chicago, died at the resi-  
dence of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Sutton,  
Grey county, Windsor, on Wednes-  
day. Mr. Blakeney was formerly teller  
of the Molsons Bank in Windsor.

What might have proved a serious  
joke was played on Robert Craig at  
Leamington by a playmate, who gave  
him a candy on which a Spanish fly  
had been placed. A doctor's services  
were called in to relieve the boy's  
sufferings.

A son of Mr. John Reid, East Wa-  
namo, while on business in Chap-  
man's tannery in Wingham, walked  
into the lime vat, and would have met  
with a serious result had it not been  
for the timely assistance of one of the  
employees.

Flags were at half-mast in Windsor  
Thursday on account of the death of  
James Blow, yardmaster at the Grand  
Trunk depot, ex-alderman and ex-  
member of the school board. He was  
55 years of age, and leaves a widow  
and two daughters.

Mrs. E. W. Seales (nee Miss L. M.  
Thomas), of St. Marys, left today (Sat-  
urday) for a visit to friends in Toronto  
and Ottawa, before permanently tak-  
ing up her residence in New York. Her  
numerous friends in St. Marys join in  
wishing her every happiness.

Dr. Wilson addressed a political meet-  
ing in the interests of the Reform party  
at New Sarnia Thursday night. Ad-  
dresses were also delivered by Messrs.  
Walter Lewis, D. McIntyre, and Rev.  
Mr. Grey. Mr. D. L. Lutton replied in  
the interests of the Conservatives.

The exports from Windsor to the  
United States for the quarter ending  
Sept. 30 amounted to \$207,057.79, as  
compared with \$211,277 for the same  
period of last year. The principal item  
was whisky, \$45,505. Elm logs accounted  
for \$27,320, staves \$24,258, lumber \$19,532,  
and cedar ties \$10,048.

At Simcoe on Thursday several boys  
aged from 12 to 15 years went to the  
woods, taking a piece of gas pipe with  
one end plugged, with them. They load-  
ed this with powder and shot. The  
"cannon" was touched off by Harry  
Wilson, when the plug came out, the  
powder burning his face in a horrible  
manner. Dr. Stanton has hopes of  
saving his eyesight.

While the families of Messrs. J. R.  
Thompson and E. J. Adams were at-  
tending the fair at Aylmer, burglars  
entered their houses, and from the for-  
mer's stole three gold rings and other  
jewelry, three jackknives, a gold piece

and some old coins. From Mr. Adams' house they gathered in some gold rings, pocket knives and other valuables.

A respectable young fellow named Bernard Goble, employed in the Brantford carriage works, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of attempt-  
ing to take his own life by taking laudanum. Goble has been sick with ty-  
phoid fever and was despondent. The  
magistrate heard his story on Friday  
and dismissed him.

While Mr. John Roach, of Seaford, along with others, was speeding in the  
ring on the Goderich show grounds, on  
Wednesday morning, a horse which an-  
other gentleman was driving ahead of  
him became frightened and jumped  
around directly in front of Mr. Roach.  
The collision threw Mr. Roach from his  
sulk, and he fell to the ground about  
ten feet away, breaking his thigh bone.  
He will be confined to his bed for at  
least six weeks.

The funerals of the two Mooney boys  
and Dennis Burke, the victims of the  
railway accident at Essex, took place  
at the Maldstone church on Thursday.  
The horror of the accident was not  
fully realized by Mrs. Mooney when it  
was first told to her, and she is now in  
a very critical condition. Her friends  
do not think that she will recover.  
The father had just completed a \$2-  
000 residence on the farm.

Elwood Irvin, eldest son of the G.T.R.  
agent at Dundas, met with an unfortu-  
nate accident recently. He was passing  
a school girl and she gave her hair a play-  
ful twist, when she threw up her hand,  
and a lead pencil that she held in it  
penetrated his eye to the depth of half  
an inch, and the lead broke off, leaving  
that portion firmly embedded. An op-  
eration was performed, removing the  
piece of lead, but it is feared he will  
lose the sight of the eye.

Early on Thursday morning a lad  
named Newhouse, son of Mr. Thos.  
Newhouse, of Clearville, had a nar-  
row escape from being gored to death  
by a young bull. It appears that the  
animal had broken loose through the  
night, and the youth incautiously ven-  
tured into the stable to tie it up again.  
The bull immediately made a rush at  
the boy, and taking him between the  
horns, tossed him up to the ceiling.  
David, armed with a pitchfork,  
drove away the bull. Fortunately the  
boy was not badly hurt.

The body of the woman found at  
the Lincolnton Crossing on Monday was  
buried at Amherstburg on Tuesday.  
She was about 5 feet in height, with  
short neck; weight, about 130 pounds;  
aged about 45 years; iron gray hair;  
front teeth fairly good; dress of gro-  
grained silk; splendid material, and  
well made; black under-skirt; white  
summer corset; knitted vest and chem-  
ise over vest; cotton underwear; black  
pointed buttoned shoes. There was  
nothing about the body to show who  
she was or where she was from, and no  
inquiries have been made about her.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Re-  
view of Trade.

Commercial Mortality Lower—Trade  
Rather Quiet.

New York, Oct. 5.—Dun & Co. report  
that commercial failures in the third  
quarter of 1895 were 2,792, with liabil-  
ities of \$32,167,179, averaging \$11,521 per  
firm, against \$10,023 last year—about  
15 per cent more. The rate of com-  
mercial mortality is 2.34 failures in  
quarter for every 1,000 firms in busi-  
ness is lower than last year, and the  
proportion of defaulted liabilities to  
the solvent business represented by  
payments through clearing houses is  
but 2.49 per 1,000, against 2.77 last year.

Highly important comparisons of  
prices this week show about Sept. 3  
the lowest range ever known for whole-  
sale prices of commodities, and with-  
standing advances since March—  
20 per cent in cotton goods, 40 per cent  
in boots and shoes, and 53 per cent  
in iron and steel products, while in  
woolen goods there has been scarcely  
any advance, and in all food products,  
taken together, a fall of 17 per cent.

Tables given show a fall in food prod-  
ucts of 23.2 per cent in the five years  
since October, 1890; in woolen goods  
22.5 per cent; in iron products, 16.4  
per cent, and in cotton goods 12.5 per cent,  
while boots and shoes are a little higher  
than five years ago. The hat mar-  
ket has mounted above 9 cents,  
and holds in spite of realizing, but, as  
the crop is late and quite largely held  
back, does not yet feel the influence  
of the receipts from the States.

Failures in three days have been  
207 in the United States, against 215  
last year, and 41 in Canada, against  
40 last year.

Bradstreet's report 239 business fail-  
ures throughout the United States, as  
compared with 195 last week, and 215  
in the week one year ago. Exports of  
wheat, flour included as wheat, from  
the coast of the United States and  
Canada, amount to 2,612,000 bushels.  
Last week the total was 2,151,000 bushels;  
two years ago, 3,189,000 bushels; three  
years ago, 4,017,000 bushels.

General trade at Toronto is of mod-  
erate volume and without special fea-  
ture. A like report is received from  
Montreal, where prices remain firm  
and the outlook is favorable.

Rather more activity is reported from  
St. John, N. B., where country buyers  
are attracted by the exposition. Only  
an average volume of trade is reported  
from Quebec city. Bank clearings at  
Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Mon-  
treal and Halifax aggregate \$20,541,000  
this week, which is 5 per cent more  
than last week; 9 per cent less than in  
the like week last year, and about  
10 per cent more than in the correspond-  
ing week of 1893. The total number of  
business failures reported from Canada  
this week is 37, the total last week  
was 35, and in the week a year ago  
it was 40, while one year before that it  
was 30.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Willard Hodgins, Lucan's bustling  
newsboy, now represents the "Advertiser"  
the daily or weekly editions.

The seventeenth annual convention of  
the North Dorchester Union Sabbath  
School Association will be held in the  
Knock Church, Belmont, on Wednesday,  
Oct. 9.

E. Pantom, Western Hotel, Lucan, has  
on exhibition a potato weighing three  
pounds and a half, grown on the farm  
of F. Dobbs, lot 21, con. 4, Buddulph.

A sunflower 42 inches in circumfer-  
ence is shown by E. Pantom, Lucan,  
grown in his own little garden.

D. Halloran has succeeded to the busi-  
ness of Mr. Donovan, Lucan, who con-  
ducted business for so many years on  
the main street, and is making many  
friends throughout the district. At the  
Vulcan foundry all repairs are attended  
to and castings made to order on short  
notice.

The Harry W. H. Novelty Company, an  
organization well known throughout  
the country, is stronger than ever this  
year, and intends showing at Ilberton  
on Oct. 2; Denfield, Oct. 3; Carlisle, Oct. 3;  
Nairn village, Oct. 10; Goldstream,  
Oct. 12. The company includes among  
the artists, Edward Hazlewood, Harry  
Wild (the clever banjoist); the Royal  
Marionettes, J. A. Hazlewood and E.  
D. Hazlewood. The company, "Babe  
in the Woods," will be produced at each  
place.

## The Durrant Trial.

A Day That Was Replete With  
Sensations.

One Witness Fined \$250 and Another  
Sent to Jail.

None Remember Having Seen the Pris-  
oner at the Lecture on April 3.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The trial of  
Theodore Durrant was replete with  
sensations yesterday. Henry J. Mc-  
Coy, counsel for the Young Men's Christian Association, who was  
cited for contempt of court last Mon-  
day for telling Juror Truman that if  
he did not hang Durrant the people  
would hang him, was fined \$250, with  
the alternative of five days in the  
county jail.

During the cross-examination of a  
witness summoned for the defense, the  
prosecution developed the fact that a  
student at the Cooper Medical College  
who did not attend the lecture deliv-  
ered by Dr. Cheney on the afternoon  
of April 3 was recognized by the  
roll-call book. This testimony is  
of the greatest importance to the pro-  
secution, from the fact that it shows  
the unreliability of the roll-call book.  
In which Durrant was present, and  
the afternoon that Blanche Lamont  
was murdered.

The last sensation of the day was  
an order made by the court commit-  
ting Miss Carrie Cunningham, a new-  
sman, to the county jail for refusing  
to answer a question. The defense  
desired to impeach the testi-  
mony of Mrs. Leake, who said she did  
not tell Miss Cunningham that she saw  
Durrant and Miss Lamont enter Em-  
manuel Baptist Church on the afternoon  
of April 3. Miss Cunningham testif-  
ied that Mrs. Leake did not tell her  
what she had seen, but when asked  
to reveal the source of her information  
the witness declined to answer. An  
order was made committing the wit-  
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uel Baptist Church on the afternoon  
of April 3. Miss Cunningham testif-  
ied that Mrs. Leake did not tell her  
what she had seen, but when asked  
to reveal the source of her information  
the witness declined to answer.

The defense placed on the stand  
eight more students who attended the  
lecture delivered by Dr. Cheney on  
the afternoon of April 3 to testify as  
to whether they had seen or heard of  
Durrant. Each witness gave a negative answer. With  
the exception of six, all the members  
of the class have now been asked  
this question. One of the students  
died since April 3, and the prosecution  
has been unable to obtain the atten-  
dant of the other five in court. The  
prosecution limited the cross-exami-  
nation in each case to asking if the wit-  
ness saw Durrant at the lecture. Not a  
student was found who remembered  
having seen the defendant. The notes  
of each witness were placed in evi-  
dence by the prosecution. The notes  
promise to play an important part in  
the future proceedings, as the prose-  
cution intends to compare them with  
the notes said to have been taken by  
Durrant at the time.

Attorney Dwyer called the attention  
of the court to the fact that Robert N.  
Lynch, private secretary to Rev. J. G.  
Gibson, was in the court room, and  
asked to have him removed. The  
court said Lynch could not be removed  
unless he was subpoenaed as a witness,  
when he would be excluded like all  
other witnesses. A subpoena was  
issued for Lynch, and he was  
ordered to leave the room.

The defense endeavored to show by  
F. A. Ross, a student at Cooper Medi-  
cal College, that on the afternoon of  
the murder, he was in the city, and  
Blanche Lamont was murdered. He  
and Durrant took a walk from the  
college to the vicinity of the Golden  
Gate. Ross remembered that he and  
Durrant had taken such a walk, but  
said he could not fix the date.

## Breach of Promise.

A Verdict of \$5,000 Against an Ex-  
Londoner.

In Fifteen Minutes—James James, Late  
of the Western Hotel, the De-  
fendant.

The Stratford Herald thus reports the  
breach of promise case, Sellers vs.  
James, which was decided at the  
Perth Falls Assizes yesterday.

The defendant in this case, James  
James, formerly kept the Western Hotel  
in London. The plaintiff, Elizabeth  
Sellers, had been in his employ for  
some years, and alleged to have been  
seduced by the defendant in 1892. As  
reparation he took care of the child,  
providing for it financially, and also  
agreed to marry the plaintiff. Some  
months later, however, he married  
another woman. This case as outlined by Mr.  
Idington, counsel for the plaintiff. Miss  
Sellers is tall of figure and rather pre-  
possessing, being still in the prime of  
life.

Elizabeth Sellers, the plaintiff, went  
into the box and told Mr. Idington she  
was now living in Toronto. She had  
lived with the defendant for eight  
years, having been in his employ before  
his first wife died. She related the cir-  
cumstances of the seduction in a mod-  
est but emphatic way. A letter from  
the defendant, written on April 10,  
1894, was read, in which he declared he  
was as "onesome as a grave" since  
the plaintiff's departure for Toronto.  
Another written in November, 1893, ex-  
pressing undying love and a promise to  
see the defendant, was also read.  
The child is with friends in  
South Easthope and was visited by the  
defendant every month for two years.

Thomas Friendship told the court he  
knew both parties. The defendant once  
told him that he intended to marry  
Miss Sellers.

There was no defense, and the judge  
told the jury that the duty in the case  
was very plain. The plaintiff was en-  
titled to substantial damages.

The jury retired at 15 minutes to 3  
and returned at 3 o'clock with a ver-  
dict for \$5,000.

The parties to the case being almost  
entirely unknown in court, the an-  
nouncement was not received with any  
particular manifestations of approval  
or otherwise, but nevertheless appeared  
to meet with general acceptance.

## Cornst Cornst Cornst!

Why should you go hopping around  
when Putnam's Painless Corn Extract-  
or will remove your corns in a few  
days? It will give almost instant relief  
and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be-  
sides you get the genuine Putnam's  
Corn Extractor, made by Folsom & Co.,  
Kingston, for many substitutes are be-  
ing offered, and it always better to get  
the best. Safe, sure, painless.

## Chase & Sanborn's



## Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the  
Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the  
WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,  
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

## The Valleyfield Murder.

Thrilling Story Told by One of  
Shortis' Victims.

Witness Rehearse the Story of the  
Cotton Mills Murder—"Shoot Me,  
Shoot Me," Said Shortis When  
Arrested, "Don't Know  
Why I Killed These  
Men."

Beauharnois, Que., Oct. 5. — John  
Lowe, cashier of the cotton mills, was  
the first witness called for the crown  
in the trial of Shortis for the Valley-  
field murders. He told the story of the  
murder in detail. During  
his story the prisoner kept his eyes  
steadfastly fixed on him.

The witness was requested to step  
down when midway in his evidence,  
and Mr. Elie Poirier, chief of police,  
Valleyfield, was called. He appeared  
with all the exhibits, including two  
revolvers, cartridges, bullets, a bag-  
gane, the broken telephone, the  
clothes of the victim, etc., which were  
left in the possession of the court.

Mr. Lowe was then recalled, and  
completed his narrative.

HUGH WILSON'S STARTLING EX-  
PERIENCE.

Hugh A. Wilson, a youthful looking  
person, testified that he was in the  
mill office on the night of the tragedy.  
He was at work when he was shot by  
Shortis. He screamed and fell, but  
while Shortis was shooting, Loy he  
crawled into the corridor.

Shortis followed and fired and again  
struck him. He fired again and mis-  
siled. He got on his feet and hurried  
forward, but fell from weakness. He  
called sufficiently to proceed a short  
distance further, and managed to get  
under a bench.

Shortis reappeared with a lantern,  
and, discovering him, fired at him  
again, the ball again taking effect. He  
was left for dead. When alone once  
more he crawled to the boiler room,  
and, reaching a bench, sank on it ex-  
hausted. He was found subsequently  
by Dr. Sutherland and Watchman  
Delisle and told them who had done  
the deed.

The recital of Wilson's evidence was  
listened to intently by the vast audi-  
ence.

"SHOOT ME! SHOOT ME!"  
Dr. Sutherland was next sworn. His  
testimony dealt with the finding of  
Wilson, dangerously wounded, and as  
to how he and Delisle had armed them-  
selves with gas pipe and went in  
search of the murderer. Hearing Lowe's  
warning from the vault that Shortis  
was armed, he and Delisle sprang to  
opposite sides of the hall. He ordered  
Shortis to throw up his hands, and  
told of the surrender of the prisoner,  
who remarked, "Shoot me! Shoot me!  
I don't know why I killed these men."

David Smith, secretary and treas-  
urer of the Valleyfield mill, was exam-  
ined. His story dealt with his summons  
to the scene of the murder, the un-  
locking of the vault and liberation of  
the imprisoned men. Shortis, he  
said, had also requested him to shoot  
him, but he replied that he deserved  
something more severe, and that he  
would get it.

Salt in Summer.  
In the heat of summer keep your food  
sweet and make it taste good by us-  
ing only Windsor Table Salt. The only  
absolutely pure salt, uniform, soluble,  
never cakes. Ask your grocer for it.

## PIGOT & BRYAN

## NEW GOODS

For This Season's Trade  
Arriving Daily.

This week we have opened out  
some choice lines of

NEW BANQUET,  
VASE and  
HANGING LAMPS.

SOME BEAUTIFUL  
Jardinieres and  
Fern Jars

AND AN IMMENSE  
ASSORTMENT OF . . .

FANCY CHINA

In Cups and Saucers, Bread and  
Butter Plates, Sugars and  
Creams, Brads and Milk Sets,  
Bon Bobs, Chocolate Jugs,  
Butter Pads, Fruit Dishes, etc.

Come and inspect our stock.  
No trouble to show goods.

Pigot & Bryan,  
The People's Store,

186 Dundas St.

## ALMOST TOO TENDER.

"Like mistress, like maid," is a say-  
ing that is probably oftener true than  
"like master, like man." The story is  
told that Mlle. Augustine Brohan, the  
French comedienne, who was extreme-  
ly humane to all animals, no matter  
how humble, one day at table, found  
a fly caught on her plate. She took it  
up tenderly with her thumb and fin-  
ger and called her maid, "Marie," she  
said, "take this fly—be careful, don't  
hurt him—and put him outdoors." The  
girl took the fly and went away, but  
presently Mlle. Brohan saw her stand-  
ing near, with a troubled expression  
on her face. "Well, Marie," she said,  
"did you do as I told you?" "No, mad-  
emoiselle; I have the fly still. I couldn't  
venture to put him out doors—it was  
raining, and he might have taken cold."

**Indapo**  
Made a well  
Man of Me?

INDAPO  
KINDOO REMEDY  
PRODUCES THE ABOVE  
RESULTS IN 20 DAYS. Cures all  
Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory.  
Paralysis. Stomachic. Nighty Bends.  
etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and  
strength to the system, and cures all  
Lewy's diseases in old or young. Easily carried in  
pocket. Price 100¢ a package, 25¢ a box with  
written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't  
buy on imitation, but insist on having INDAPO.  
Your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid  
Special Medical Co., Prop., Chicago, Ill., or write  
SOLD by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 220 Dur-  
ham St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists  
elsewhere.

## Happy Thought Ranges

Manufactured by the Buck Stove Works, Brantford

Their fuel saving facilities are unsurpassed,  
and as bakers they have never had an equal, and  
their durability is unquestioned.

The Radiant Home Baseburner—the most  
economical on fuel, the best heater, and the  
handsomest stove in the market.

A full line of Buck's celebrated Cooking and  
Heating Stoves at the warehouses of

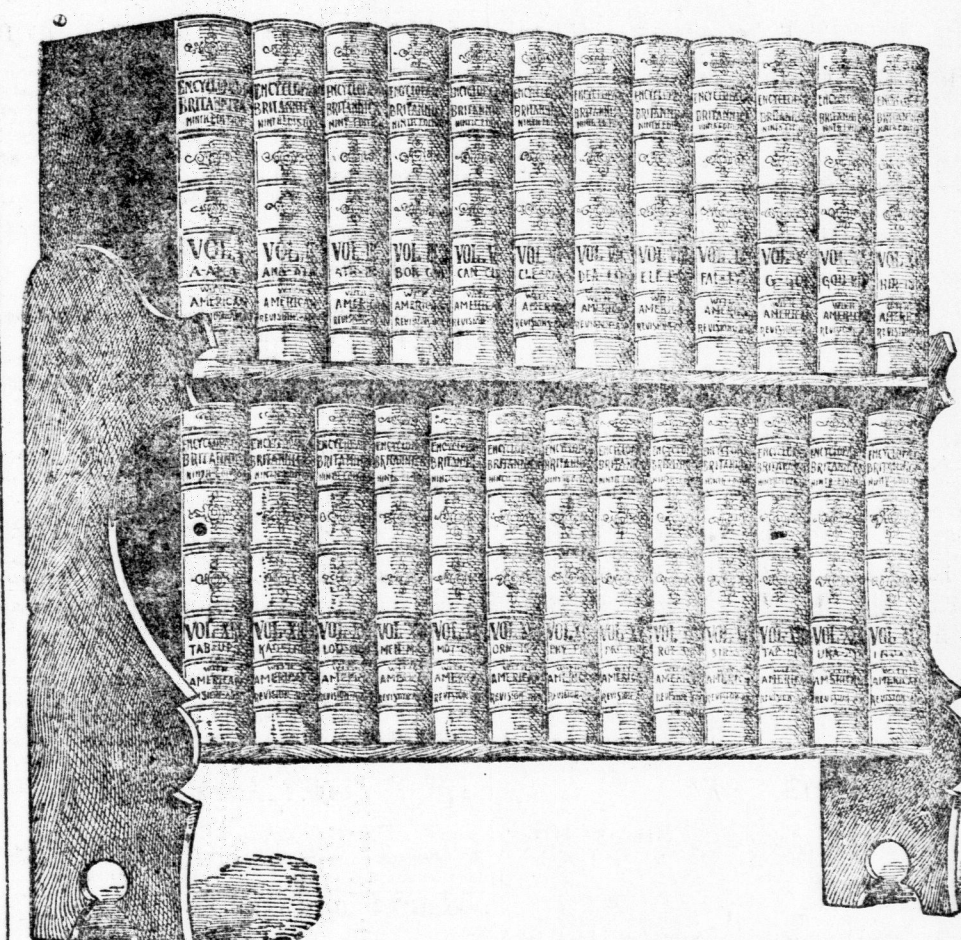
## McLAREN, PARKINSON & CO.

Telephone 1,169.

231 Dundas St.

## BRITANNICA

## Enlightening the World



In the high positions of honor and trust by men not yet  
in the zenith of their lives, in the well filled classes in which  
young men and young women spend the hours of evening in  
study, there is evidence that the parents and their sons and  
daughters realize that MIND IS THE RULING POWER.  
We are not content to sit our lives out working at the foot  
stools of others. The mechanic aims to be a master, the  
painter an artist, the clerk a merchant. And as it is physi-  
cally



# City Labor News.

As Well as Notes from Industries Elsewhere.

Gossip From Various Trades Unions in London.

The Working of the Factory Act Being Inquired Into.

Strikes Settled and Still in Progress in Canada and Elsewhere.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held in United Labor Hall, President Toile in the chair. Ten organizations were represented. Minutes of previous meetings read and confirmed.

Credentials received—John Farrell, from Barbers' Association; Messrs. Bieschkeley and Brinklin, from Cigar-makers' Union. Accepted and delegates seated.

Resignation of Bro. Jos. Kelly was accepted and Bro. Jos. Cummings was elected to fill the position. The resignation of Bro. Jos. Marks as corresponding secretary was laid over for two weeks.

Bro. John Farrell was appointed on municipal committee to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Bro. F. French.

Several reports of committees of minor importance were received and adopted.

A resolution was adopted inviting the W. C. T. U., Local Council of Women, Ministerial Association and Socialist Labor party to appoint representatives to confer with a committee from this council in reference to the early closing movement.

The Socialist Labor party sent a deputation to present to the council a copy of their platform and to invite the co-operation of all the unions in their work. The rapid progress of the society in the various countries where socialism has become established was referred to at length. The deputation then withdrew, and the council adjourned till Tuesday, Oct. 15.

## LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

The trouble between Cigar-makers' Union, No. 278, and Simons' factory, is still on.

The Retail Clerks' Association is not as strong as it should be. No doubt the early closing movement may be the means of adding new life to the organization.

The builders' laborers of the city met in Labor Hall on Friday night next to organize as a branch of the International Union. There should be a large attendance of those interested.

Frank Bieschkeley, formerly a member of the Detroit Cigar-makers' Union, has deposited his card with local union No. 278, and has already been appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Council. Frank is a hustler.

The Industrial Brotherhood of Canada, headquarters in this city, has adopted an amendment to its constitution, which demands that all printing in connection with the order shall have the Typographical Union label.

The baseball line composed of players from Atkins' cigar factory claim to be the champion ball tossers of the cigar-makers in this city, having been the only club to defeat the K. C. R. I. team this season. J. Russell is still the manager.

Two local cigar manufacturers handle the blue label—Atkins and Vallens—and the union is endeavoring to create a greater demand for this brand of cigars by enjoining all members of labor organizations to call for the "blue label."

Section "London," International Socialist Labor party held its regular session at Labor Hall this week. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Several members were nominated, received, and given the red card. The organizer submitted an encouraging report, and stated that he had not yet received reply from Keir Hardie regarding date of visit to Canada. The recommendation of executive committee that 100 constitutions be obtained, also that Cushing's Manual be the authority for reference on rules of order, was adopted. The literary agent was instructed to take proper steps to have a copy of "The People," the official organ of the American party, placed regularly on file at the new public library. The organizer was instructed to ascertain and report at next meeting the qualifications regarding candidates of municipal councils and Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. A committee was instructed to wait upon the Trades and Labor Council and submit a copy of the platform with leaflets of the Socialist Labor party, and extend a cordial invitation to the delegates from all unions to acquaint themselves with the history of the party and join the London Section. At conclusion of business a very pleasant and instructive half-hour was spent in a question and answer raffle on a new and original plan, which is not yet patented. All citizens are invited to investigate the history and officially indorsed literature of the Socialist Labor party.

## GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Chicago has eight machinists unions. Bicycle workers of Cleveland have organized a union.

The A. R. U. issued charters to five lodges in Ohio last week. Printers of Galesburg, Ill., are enforcing the nine-hour day.

The Tailors' National Union report a large increase in membership for August.

The headquarters of the tailors' union will probably be removed to Bloomington, Ill.

Cincinnati labor organizations have started a warfare upon military tactics in public schools.

England in 1894 had 926 strikes, of which 174 were successful, 143 part successful and 518 unsuccessful.

The mill owners of Rochester, N. Y., have agreed to refuse to grant an increase. A strike is threatened.

out. They have started co-operative shops.

The bicycle workers of Chicago and vicinity have issued a call for the purpose of forming an international union.

A union of riveters has been organized at Wyandotte, Mich. A large federal union will be organized in the near future.

The American Wire Nail Company, has given notice, at its plant in Anderson, Ind., that it will reduce its force of employees one-half.

The Fall River, Mass., operatives have determined to make a formal demand for a restoration of wages at the mills of the city.

The fresco painters' union of Philadelphia, Pa., has made a demand for an eight-hour day without corresponding reduction in wages.

The carpet weavers' strike of Philadelphia was a success. This has been succeeded by a strike of clothing weavers for an increase of wages.

The branch of International Builders' Laborers' Union in Toronto is claimed to be one of the largest affiliated with that body, numbering over 400 members.

New York Typographical Union and several other of the large unions are arranging for the establishment of an out-of-work benefit to be a permanent thing.

Twenty-five thousand coal miners in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee are organizing a council to meet the combination of mine operators just formed.

Samuel Gompers and his co-delegate, to the British Trade Union Congress, Peter J. McGuire, of the American Federation of Labor have returned home.

The strike of the Baltimore trouser makers ended when about 400 hands returned to work at the contractors' price. The remaining 200 started seven co-operative shops.

Three hundred California hop-pickers have agreed to practice socialism. They are members of the California Commonwealth, an organization which is said to be spreading on the coast.

Montrose (Scotland) police commission refused to sanction a strike of the police with the tender for police clothing, and have stipulated that the work be done in the town at a fair rate of wages.

The proposition for a federation of all the building trades through the unification of all building trades councils in the United States and Canada is rapidly gaining favor in Chicago and other large cities.

Belfast (Ireland) shipbuilders' employees have demanded an increase of wages, while the masters favor resistance, and recommend a general lock-out. Should the dispute continue nearly 12,000 men may be thrown idle.

Chinese furniture makers in Melbourne work sixteen hours a day for \$5 per week. Five dollars per week is also the highest average paid to first-class white men. Women engaged in upholstery receive only \$1.25 per week, and first-class French polishers are paid \$6.25 per week.

In the United States there are 93,000 women working in cotton mills, 10,700 in the carpet industry, 36,000 in woolen mills, 20,000 in hosiery and knitting mills, 27,000 in the tobacco and cigar business, 9,000 in paper making, 20,000 in silk mills, and 15,000 in making shirts, collars and cuffs.

Charles Kelly, of Washburn, Wis., president of the National Longshoremen's Union is endeavoring to organize the longshoremen along the lower lakes. Arrangements are also under way to establish a regular national headquarters in Detroit.

An organizer will be sent to bring the longshoremen into the union along the coast.

The cigar-makers' strike in Detroit has entered upon the eighteenth week and still continues. As has been previously announced, the union has been filled with the demands of the union and all differences have been adjusted.

About \$500 was paid the strikers this week. The managers' union have agreed upon a monthly assessment to aid in the strike. The cigar-makers are confident of coming out victorious.

The threatened close down of the tinplate factories in the United States for an indefinite time has been averted by the supply of tinplate on hand is exhausted does not apply to the American tinplate plant at Elwood, Ind. It has enough steel billets contracted for at the old price to run it until the new steel mill, which the company is going to erect to manufacture their own steel billets, is in operation, and this insures a steady run for this plant, which is the largest in the world.

The close of the sixth week of the strike of the United Garment Workers of Rochester, N. Y., has brought no change in the situation. The men are still out and say they will remain out until the contractors agree to comply with all their demands. The bosses have shown no sign of weakening, and there is no better prospect of a settlement at present than during the first five weeks.

The benefit of the strikers netted \$500.

It is reported from St. Louis that there is a big strike brewing on the Wabash Railway, which threatens to tie up the entire system from Toledo to Kansas City.

For several weeks past the company, through its officials have been quietly ferreting out the members of various brotherhoods in its employ, and one by one they have been discharged.

Given has usually been incompetency, drunkenness, bad record, or other causes equally as good, but the discharged employees had no recourse. It is claimed, however, that a majority of the men discharged were released because they were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Order of Railway Trainmen, Railroad Conductors, or the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association.

The difficulty between George E. Tuckett & Son Company and their cigar-makers has been practically settled. The members of the Cigar-makers' Union met this week and further discussed the firm's proposition.

The president made known to the firm the outcome of the meeting, which was that the men practically accepted the headmaster's proposition. An order of prices paid would be reduced \$1 per 1,000 cigars, with two exceptions. Representatives of the union were informed that the company would accept their decision in regard to the scale of wages.

The result will place Hamilton firms nearly on the same footing as those in Toronto, which is the next highest cigar union list rate of any city in the Dominion.

London cigar manufacturers have been paying a much higher scale of wages than any other Canadian manufacturers.

A deputation representing Ontario section of the executive committee of the Trades Congress, and consisting of Messrs. D. A. Carey, G. W. Dower, and John Flett, waited on Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, recently. Their object was to request that the three Provincial factory inspectors should be periodically changed from one district to another. At present the work is divided between Mr. Robert Barber, who acts for Western Ontario, Mr. James Brown in Central Ontario, and Mr. A. O. Roques, in the eastern part of the Province. The desire of the Trades Congress is not to find any fault with the manner in which these officials discharge their duties, but they have received

from various quarters complaints that the interests of labor organizations are in some cases not being properly looked after, while in other instances the inspectors are somewhat too diligent and elicit complaints from the employers.

The difficulties might be obviated by changing the inspectors from one district to another at stated intervals, and thus preventing them from falling into ruts, and it was for this purpose that they interviewed the Minister. Mr. Dryden promised to give the request careful consideration.

At the convention of Stationary Engineers in Ottawa, a proposition to enlarge the scope of the association by dropping the word stationary, so as to admit locomotive and marine engineers, was introduced, but action was deferred. The association was authorized to issue certificates of membership, the same to be good for one year only, and the property of the executive. It was decided that hereafter the officers elected should be for one year only, and the property of the executive.

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## A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

Her Parents Had Almost Given Up Hope of Her Recovery.

Pale and Emaciated, Subject to Severe Headaches, She Was Thought to be Going Into a Decline—Now the Picture of Health and Beauty.

(From the Richibucto, N. B. Review.) There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent county, N. B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Molus River. A Review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Mr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon.

Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related, and had of this girl, Miss Jessie Weisman, aged 15, who he said had been "almost wretched from the grave by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She



"A Picture of Health and Happiness."

suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and bloodless. She eventually became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought that she was in consumption, and had all but given up hope of her recovery.

Her father, Mr. Edward Warman, who is a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed, but no relief came, and the parents were almost in despair. They still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed, he decided to try them.

He purchased a box of the pills, and was soon convinced that they were not "mere patent medicine advertisements," but that they were a real cure. He was soon convinced that they were not "mere patent medicine advertisements," but that they were a real cure.

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## LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Lord Dufferin is now in his 70th year.

University has received severe censure for its resistance to the extension of its privileges to women students.

Golf in Ireland has received a considerable impetus by the success of this year's open amateur championship gathering.

A great sensation has been created in Belfast by the disappearance of several children. Detectives are searching for them.

Lord Dunraven is the descendant of a very old Irish Celtic family; an original Irishman, if we may use the phrase. His estates are in county Limerick.

In connection with the Parliamentary contest at Limerick it is said 40 cases of assault—four of serious character—have been treated in the local hospital.

Four Belfast shipyard workers were fined at Bangor, county Down, recently, for assaulting Rev. Chas. Fowler, who tried to prevent them from stealing a turkey.

SCOTTISH GOSSIP THIS WEEK. Arbroath Old Church bazaar has realized £2,500.

Marjaret Shanks (78) and Catharine Craib (71), Kildrummy, were found dead in bed on the 10th ult., having died of fright during the thunderstorm.

The late Mrs. Barrie never stirred from Thrum (Kilmarnock), and even to the last she could not understand people coming all the way from America to see the place where J. M. was born.

A draft from the herd of polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Sir George Macpherson-Grant, of Ballindalloch, was sold on the 17th ult., when 41 animals brought an average of £35 8s. 9d. each.

A stranger entering the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Edinburgh, on a recent Sabbath was told by an elder and the beadle to take any seat he liked. He was shocked, however, when attempting to open the door of a pew to find it locked.

Among the Queen's little weaknesses is a taste for heather. Wherever Her Majesty goes a bunch of heather always accompanies her, and even when staying on the continent a supply of the Scottish plant is regularly sent for the adornment of the royal sitting-room.

At a town council meeting at Renfrew the other night a certain member sprung the following beautiful piece of mixed metaphor on his colleagues: "We must not, gentlemen," said he, "make flesh of one and fish of another. No, we must pass them all through the same mill, and let every man hang or stand by his own tail."

BURIED UNDER BROKEN EGGS. Washington, Oct. 4.—Edward N. Harrison, living at Hunter's Mill, Fairfax county, Va., was coming into the city yesterday with a load of chickens, eggs and butter. In attempting to cross the cable tracks at Twenty-eighth and M streets the rear portion of his wagon was struck by cable train No. 232, west bound, which completely upset the vehicle. He was covered with broken eggs. He had with him 100 dozen eggs, and every one was broken.

HAMILTON'S EMPTY HOUSES. Hamilton, Oct. 5.—Assessor R. Elliott has no doubts about the correctness of the population returns as far as No. 7 ward is concerned. A decrease would scarcely be expected in this ward, but he says there have been scarcely any new houses built in it this year, while he has known as many as 95 in a single year. There are exactly 24 more empty houses in the ward than there were last year. The assessors all agree that the talk about there being fewer empty houses than usual is nonsense. In No. 5 ward Assessor Hutton says he never saw so many "to let" signs as this year.

A BANK OFFICER SUSPENDED. Hamilton, Oct. 5.—The ledger keeper in the Hamilton branch of the Bank of Commerce has been suspended by order of the authorities at the head office. There is no suspicion of wrongdoing against him, but the bank authorities believe that he was careless in discharging his duties, and to that extent was responsible for Teller Palmer being able to use the money of the bank. It is now stated on the best authority of authority that Palmer's shortage will be less than \$15,000.

Make Them Happy Now. Thirty-two months ago a heart-broken mother called for information respecting the Gold Cure. She said: "My son has 'become a fearful drunkard, and I am 'afraid he is past redemption. We have 'tried everything, but it seems no use.' He took our treatment soon afterward, and to-day prosperity smiles on that family. He calls frequently to repeat to us how immeasurably superior it proved to be, beyond anything he had ever dreamed of or experienced. Perfect health, absolute freedom from desire for liquor, his old mother happy, and twenty years younger, and everybody willing to trust him. Think of it! The result of a few weeks' stay at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, and the cure of a relatively insignificant sum of money. Hundreds of happy mothers, wives and sisters gratefully remember us daily. Toronto office, 28, Bank of Commerce Building.

A garter show that has been well patronized in Paris is to be transported to London.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases Relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong and R. A. Mitchell.

The Academy of Science has elected Prof. Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, as corresponding member.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At drugists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Co., Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Ceylon has 2,700,000 population, and does an annual trade with Great Britain of \$40,



## The Advertiser

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

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made known on application at office. Address  
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LONDON - CANADA.JOHN CAMERON,  
Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Saturday, October 5.

SCHOOL SLATES, PENS, PENCILS,  
NOTEBOOKS, DISEASE AND  
EXTRAVAGANCE.

The New York City Health Board, which is probably the most advanced organization of the kind on the continent, has sent to the Board of Education in that city a series of rules for observance in the public schools. Under them, the use of slates, slates, pencils and sponges shall be discontinued in all public schools. According to requirement, pupils shall be supplied with pencils and penholders, each pupil to retain those received in a box provided for the purpose, such box to be marked with the pupil's name. Pencils and penholders shall not be transferred from one pupil to another without suitable disinfection. All school property left in the school building by a sick child with any contagious disease, and all such property found in an apartment occupied by a family in which a case of smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or measles has occurred, shall be taken by the health department for disinfection or destruction. Books which are taken home by pupils shall be covered regularly each month with brown manilla paper. Places for drinking water on the ground floors of the school building shall be discontinued, and a covered pitcher provided for each class room, in which fresh water shall be placed before each session. A numbered cup to be kept in the class room, shall be issued to each pupil. No interchange of cups shall be allowed. Provision is proposed for the exclusion of children in whose homes there may be cases of contagious disease, and for a report by teachers to the Board of Health of all cases of sickness among pupils. Finally the recommendations provide for more closet room for hanging clothes, and prohibit principals and teachers from sending one pupil to the house of another for any reason.

It is claimed that a great deal of the disease incident to childhood is infectious, and is communicated by one child to another through the agencies which these regulations are intended to abolish. Regulations of this description are, of course, the more necessary the greater the population massed together. But there can be no doubt that in every city, unless precaution is taken, disease will be spread from family to family by school intercourse. In this city every effort is made to prevent the spread of contagious disease, and parents, medical men and teachers have placed on their responsibilities which, as now rightly appreciated, do much to prevent the extension of disease. Every pupil owns and controls his pencils and penholders. The common drinking cup is yet the rule, however, and slates, slates pencils and sponges are tolerated in the case of all pupils whose parents prefer them to pen, ink and paper.

There is a sanitary advantage in replacing the slate with paper and pen or pencil, but complaints are made to us that the change is distasteful to many parents because of the tendency to demand too many exercise and note books. The incalculable of absolute economy in resources is more necessary in the public school than in the place of business, for if a pupil is taught that he must make the most of everything in his school supplies, his habits will be set in the right direction before he is called upon to battle with the world for his daily bread. There would be less parental grumbling about compliance with the blackboard edict of the teachers if the parents' side of the question—that of expense—were scrupulously recognized. Parents complain that even young children have to be loaded up with several exercise books, at least two note books, two kinds of pencils, and in some cases ink bottles, in addition to ordinary school books, and though there is no intention that the work of the pupils shall go to the printer, in some schools they are prohibited from writing on both sides of the paper. When a hard-working father, who finds it difficult to earn enough money to make ends meet, is importuned for school supplies on this, to him at least, extravagant scale, need we wonder that he refuses to recognize incidental sanitary advantages, and denounces the whole system? Without regard to this economic side of the school supply question, as well as the sanitary advantages, it will be difficult for the school managers to enlist the hearty sympathy of many parents.

Samuel Gompers, the American delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in Wales, comes home and tells his countrymen that taking all things into account, the English laborer's condition is better than that of the American workman. What! In free trade England!

## POINTS.

A dispatch from Tyndall, South Dakota, says:

"Owing to the extreme heat the public schools were closed one day this week, and two days later were again closed on account of the excessive cold."

There is variety enough to suit the most fastidious.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has for years been British ambassador at Paris, is now on his first visit to Canada. He says it has been too hot in Newport, R. I., where the embassy has been holidaying, and he is simply on a pleasure tour. Sir Julian rightly expresses regret that he has not visited this fine country long before now.

The Canadian nail combine are said to be meditating an increase in price. The cotton and sugar rings have already been heard from.

In proportion to population, Scotland has more free libraries than any other country in Europe. Scotland was the first to set the world an example by establishing a public school in every parish. It is not surprising that she leads in supplying the complement to a good public school education.

The Kingston News asserts that the Ottawa high tax leader will never ask Mr. Chapleau to enter his Cabinet as a favor! It looks like a case of sour grapes. Mr. Chapleau has asserted that he will not join the present Government at Ottawa.

Long Island has a bicyclist with a cork leg. That is nothing; this city has a wheelman without hands.

China's great drawback is her restrictive trade policy. She foolishly believes that it is unprofitable to do business with the outside world. China has been the headquarters of the protectionist politician from time immemorial.

The Winnipeg Free Press joins the advocates of the proposal that a commission should be appointed to get at all the facts before further legislation with regard to the Manitoba schools is undertaken. It says it shares the confidence "that if a competent and impartial commission were to say that a grievance existed and ought to be removed, the sense of the right which is strong in the people of Manitoba, would insure in the end that justice be done." We believe that a grievance does exist, but that the Dominion authorities took the entirely wrong way to get the Province to make the change necessary to secure ample justice. The club argument is never a proper one—at all events while all other arguments are untied.

The Boston Traveler laments the fact, that while the United States has triumphed over Britain in athletics and sports, the latter outstrips the Republic in literary achievements.

Of the 6,500,000 people in New York State over 4,000,000 reside in the cities. Here is a great body of consumers whom Ontario is, geographically, in a splendid position to supply with products of the farm. Even the tariff cannot keep them out altogether.

The St. Thomas Journal has some not very eulogistic remarks on Mr. Ingram, M.P., as a representative of labor. Mr. Ingram's genius, however, has been applied more to the civil service department. His one great achievement was his brother's appointment to a fat berth in the St. Thomas postoffice.

Emperor William of Germany is no respecter of persons. His brother Henry had the audacity to differ with him over the management of the Baltic Sea Canal, and Henry has been requested to leave the Fatherland for a year or two. Henry is an exceedingly rash young man, and should have known that the Emperor heeds the advice of only one man, and that is Kaiser William.

It turns out that Jay Gould only left \$2,934,580, but his family hope to be able to keep the wolf from the door by its agency.

WHAT THE TRAMP DOES THEN. When winds do blow, predicting snow, And all is sore and brown; The festive tramp breaks summer camp And rambles back to town.

Frank Leslie's publishing house, New York, has just sent out the first number of a new illustrated magazine for young people, with the title, "Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls." Mrs. Rebecca Harting Davis and Oliver Optic are among the contributors to this number. It is likely to prove a great favorite.

The Century, with its October number, closes its 50th volume and 26th year in a manner eminently characteristic of this dignified and able magazine. The table of contents of the number is full and varied, containing what one expects to find in the Century. Get it, and you will think so, too.

## ASSERTIONS AND DENIALS.

The concluding development in the Mills-Mackay controversy, which has been in progress in our columns for some weeks, and is now closed, may here be stated. Dr. Mackay denied that he either directly or indirectly solicited the support of Mr. Wilson, Conservative candidate in Oxford, for the purpose of getting a position from the Dominion Government on the Royal Whisky Commission. Mr. Wilson was interviewed by the Woodstock Sentinel-Review. He affirmed that while the preacher did not approach him directly, he did so indirectly. J. W. Garvin, now of Peterboro, Mr. Wilson said, approached him, and urged him to use his influence to have Dr. Mackay appointed. "In answer to a query from me," added Mr. Wilson, "Mr. Garvin explained why Dr. Mackay did not call on me personally, and stated that he had called at the reverend gentleman's request and was authorized to speak for him." Mr. Wilson further said that Mr. Garvin informed him that Dr. Mackay had the support of Hugh John Macdonald, son of Sir John, and other eminent Conservatives, and that Dr. Mackay and a friend had a day or two ago called on him and asked him to sign a denial in accord with Dr. Mackay's letter, which he declined to do for the reasons stated. Dr. Mackay was also interviewed, and he denied the truthfulness of Mr. Wilson's statement. He further produced a letter from Mr. Garvin, backing up his denial of Mr. Wilson's charges. Here this remarkable series of assertions and denials ends. The public must judge between the parties as to their effect on the question originally "before the House," which was whether or not Dr. Mackay was right in asserting that Hon. David Mills had spoken and acted in a hypocritical manner when Mr. Flinn's motion was before Parliament.

The unique symposium by representative women on life's social problem now appearing in the Arena (Boston), is attracting well-deserved attention. In the October number of this review, Julia A. Kellogg writes on "Land and Money"; Charlotte Perkins Stetson on "The Solution of the Labor Question," and Alice Thatcher Post on "The Great Neighbor."

The October Atlantic Monthly (Boston) is rich in good fiction. Mrs. Ward's powerful serial, "A Singular Life," is concluded. Further chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's "Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain" also appear. Among the features is a paper by Susan Coolidge, on "The Countess Potocka," and the poems are by John B. Tabb and Michael Field.

Notable features of Outing (New York) for October are: "A Bit of Blue Ribbon," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy; "In Rugged Labrador," by R. G. Taber; "Hero," by Therese G. Randall; "Guns and Shooting," by Ed. W. Sanders; "The Great Dismal Swamp," by Alex. Hunter; "Football," by Walter Camp; and "Moose Hunting in New Brunswick," by the late Edmund P. Rogers. The editorial and record departments are very interesting.

## DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Western Ontario District Convention in St. Thomas.

The district meeting of the Disciples of Christ of Western Ontario, began in the Church of Christ, St. Thomas, on Thursday, Mrs. McClurg, of Lobo, read a paper on "Relief Influence of Missions." Mrs. Fowler, of London, read a paper on "A Pressing Need, and how to meet it." Mrs. Johnson, of London, sang a solo. Reports were given from the eleven Sunday schools in the district. R. N. Price, St. Thomas, led in a discussion of "The Ideal Sunday School." After a half hour spent in a social way in the evening, Mr. Hugh McCully, of Harwick, read a very excellent paper on "The Sunday School Teacher." Mr. Geo. Munroe, of Hamilton, editor of "The Disciple of Christ," gave an address on "New fields, and how to occupy them." A very interesting feature of the evening was the question drawn on Sunday school work. A large number joined in the discussion of the queries. Frequent mention was made of the Bible school opened recently in St. Thomas. Every encouragement was offered the new enterprise and great results were expected from it.

A DEADLY DOSE. Dresden, Ont., Oct. 5.—Joseph Deacon steeped some stramonium leaves, commonly known as thorn apple, and on the suggestion of a friend, took an injection. The effects were terrible, causing death about twelve hours later.

The bids for constructing a canal from Lake Huron to Black River varied from \$90,000 to nearly \$500,000.

## THE TURNING POINT

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Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures  
Fergus, April 6, 1894  
To Robert Phillips, Druggist, Fergus.  
This is to certify that I have suffered from piles for a long time and tried several articles recommended for this complaint, but none of them benefited me till I tried Chase's Ointment, which has completely cured me.  
Mrs. JOHN GERRIE.  
R. Phillips, Jr., Druggist, Witness.

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application showed the curative effect of the remedy. We have used only one-sixth of the box, but the change is very marked; the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured." (Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSON, 112 Anne St., Toronto.

Sold by all dealers, or on receipt of price, 60c. Address, EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

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THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY  
It is easy to find the word wanted.  
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The definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separate paragraph.  
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LATEST STYLES  
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LADIES PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by wearing American Health Waists. Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces. Once worn, always worn. Great reductions in sample Corsets during the fall season.

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Money to loan at 5 1/2 per cent. ywt

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NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot Street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

## SATURDAY

## FAIR

From 7 to 10 o'clock p.m.

## CHAPMAN'S

Saturday is always a busy day at the popular store. Popular, yes! Never had more of it. Every day a crowded house—crowded with customers—crowded with goods—crowded with bargains. Come tonight from 7 to 10 o'clock, if you must trade on Saturday. Many need not trade on Saturday—to such we say come Monday, come Tuesday, come Wednesday, come Thursday, come Friday, and leave Saturday for the less fortunate ones. The largest house in London invites you to its counters, where you will see its values in Drygoods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles.

## LIST-7 to 10-LIST

GLOVES—Ladies' All-Wool Suede Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c,	Tonight 13c	CANTON—Unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 7c,	Tonight 5c
HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, worth 50c,	Tonight 35c	PRINTS—Wide English Prints, worth 10c,	Tonight 5c
HOSE—Boys' All-Wool Ribbed Hose, worth 25c,	Tonight 20c	SHEETING—Plain Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 20c,	Tonight 15c
HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Hose, plain, worth 15c,	Tonight 12 1/2c	CLOTHS—Fine Damask Table Cloths, red borders, worth \$1 50,	Tonight \$1
HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 25c,	Tonight 17c	TABLING—Turkey Red Tabling, 58 inches wide, worth 40c,	Tonight 29c
GLOVES—Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1,	Tonight 68c	SHEETING—White Flannel Sheet, two yards wide, worth 60c,	Tonight 45c
SILKS—Best Wash Silks, worth 4c,	Tonight 2c Skein	FLANNEL—Cream Shaker Flannel, worth 7c,	Tonight 5c
CORSETS—Featherbone Corsets, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	TOWELS—Large Damask Linen Towels, worth 20c,	Tonight 12 1/2c
CORSETS—Large size Corsets, worth \$1,	Tonight 50c	CRETONNE—Reversible Cretonne, worth 20c,	Tonight 14c
NIGHT GOWNS—White Flannelette Night Gowns, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	BLANKETS—White Wool Blankets, 8 pounds, large size, worth \$3 75,	Tonight \$4
VESTS—Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 43c,	Tonight 40c	QUILTS—Large White Quilts with fringe, worth \$1 25,	Tonight \$1 10
CHEMISETTES—Pink, blue and white Chemiselettes, worth 35c,	Tonight 25c	QUILTS—Heavy Colored Quilts, 2 1/2 yards, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 98c
CAPS—Men's and Boys' Caps, worth 25c,	Tonight 10c	ULSTERS—Men's Frieze Ulsters, worth \$9,	Tonight \$6 50
BRACES—Men's Silk Elastic Suspenders, worth 25c,	Tonight 2 for 25c	OVERCOATS—Men's Fall Melton Overcoats, worth \$10,	Tonight \$7 50
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Fine All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c,	Tonight 50c	PANTS—Men's Good All-Wool Pants, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 50
SHIRTS—Men's Extra heavy Black Sateen Shirts, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$2 75,	Tonight \$2
SOCKS—Men's Seamless Socks, worth 10c,	Tonight 5c	SUITS—Boys' Tweed Suits, worth \$4 50,	Tonight \$3 75
HATS—Men's Black Stiff Hats, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 50c	SUITS—Boys' School Suits, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 75
TIES—Your choice of our stock of Ties, worth 40c and 50c,	Tonight 25c	COATS—50 Ladies' and Misses' Tweed and plain Coats, worth \$7 50,	Tonight \$1 99
SHIRTS—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, best, worth 75c,	Tonight 50c	ULSTERS—25 Children's Winter Ulsters, worth \$5,	Tonight \$2 50
SUITS—Men's Blue and Black Heavy Serge Suits, worth \$6,	Tonight \$4 50	COATS—50 Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats, fur trimmed, worth \$10 to \$15,	Tonight \$5
SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,	Tonight \$8	SHAWLS—Fancy Honeycomb Shawls, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 75c
OVERCOATS—Men's Fall Overcoats, silk lined, worth \$12,	Tonight \$8 50		
FLANNEL—Heavy Gray Flannel, plain or cowl, worth 15c,	Tonight 12 1/2c		

In addition to the above, we offer you many lines not enumerated. Three very special lines of Dress Goods—one table at 25c yard, worth 40c; one table at 35c yard, worth 50c; 200 ends and remnants Dress Goods, worth 50c and 60c yard, your choice tonight 25c yard.

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## Our New Story.

An Award of \$100 to Be Made  
to Readers in Connection  
With Its Publication.To Be Begun in the "Advertiser" on  
Monday Next.Read the Conditions Given Be-  
low.

1. The London ADVERTISER Printing Company will pay \$100 in prizes to the readers from whom it receives by mail at the publication office, Richmond street, London, Ont., the most nearly complete and absolute solution of "When the War Was Over," as it shall be disclosed in the final chapter of the story to be published Friday, Nov. 15, in the London ADVERTISER. The following list of prizes is offered to those readers who send us a correct solution of the story on the conditions mentioned below:

1st. Trip to New York and return... \$25  
2nd. Trip to Chicago and return... 15  
3rd. Lady's lambkin collar... 12  
4th. Lady's silver watch... 10  
5th. Set of Thackeray's works, complete... 8  
6th. Six cash prizes, \$5 each... 30

Total ..... \$100

2. The first prize awarded will be for the explanation which comes nearest to the true solution; the second prize to the person sending the explanation next nearest, and so on for the third and fourth prizes. The remaining six prizes of \$5 each will be awarded to the persons sending the explanations next nearest to the fifth prize, as the judges may determine their merit.

3. The ADVERTISER is pre-eminently a family newspaper, and its daily installment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize and advertise the fact that the ADVERTISER is a newspaper peculiarly suitable for women's reading, the further condition is made that the prizes shall be only awarded for explanations sent in by women and girls. All may read; but only women and girls may guess—and win the prizes.

"When the War Was Over" will continue in daily installments, from Monday, Oct. 7, until Friday, Nov. 8, on which date all but the final chapter will have been published. The interval between Friday, Nov. 8, and Tuesday, Nov. 12, 6 o'clock p.m., inclusive, will be allowed for forwarding of guesses, and the final chapter will be published in the ADVERTISER on Friday, Nov. 15. Under no consideration whatever will guesses be received from any source and be considered prior to Friday, Nov. 8, or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, Nov. 8. Out-of-town readers have a time allowance for mailing, and their guesses must reach the office not later than 6 o'clock p.m., Nov. 12. For no reason whatever will guesses from any source be received or considered after 6 o'clock p.m., Nov. 12.

READ THE RULES OF THE COM-  
PETITION.

1. But one solution can be entered by a reader.
2. All guesses must be sent by mail and in no other way, plainly addressed to "Prize Story Editor," the London ADVERTISER, Richmond street, London, Ont.
3. Inquiries not considered fully answered here will receive proper attention if addressed to "Prize Story Editor," the London ADVERTISER, Richmond street, London, Ont.
4. The prizes will be awarded under the foregoing general conditions, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by the ADVERTISER, and they will have complete control and final decision in all matters relating to the contest.
5. "A complete and correct solution" can be made in the reader's own language, and in the number of words necessary for an absolute statement of

the reader's guess. It must disclose the mystery and such material facts of the plot revealed in the development of the story as may be deemed necessary by the judges to a clear and full explanation of the mystery.

The names and addresses of the winner or winners of the cash prizes will be published in the ADVERTISER at the earliest date possible after publication of the final chapter.

No condition of subscription to the ADVERTISER is imposed. Guessers must be women and girls, and necessarily they must be readers of the ADVERTISER, but they may read the story in the ADVERTISER taken by any member of the family, and need not be regular subscribers themselves in order to enter the competition. While only women and girls may guess and win the prizes, they can receive help as to their guess from any member of their family, or from all the family.

## PROGRESS UNDER HIGH TAXATION.

It Has Been Much Slower Than It  
Was Before.Increasing Debt and Taxes in the  
Dominion.

According to the municipal returns recently issued by the Ontario Government, says the Globe, the population of the Province is divided, according to residence, as follows: Cities, 389,030; towns, 233,945; villages, 130,099; townships, 1,096,994. The city population has increased 78,000 since 1886; the town and village population has increased by 56,000; the farm population has declined 52,000, almost offsetting the increase in the towns and villages; the net gain, taking urban and rural communities together, has been 82,000. Taken by itself, the increase in the urban population is not discouraging, but the decline in the farm population is a serious matter, especially when an increase in conjunction with a decline in value of farm property from \$1,402,607,845 to \$451,629,103. Another noteworthy fact is that the general population has increased every year until 1891, and then dropped from 1,922,121 to 1,909,337, or only 3,000 more than the population of 1889. The year 1891 is an interesting point, because at that time the Dominion census was taken, showing an increase of 188,000, or 9.73 per cent in the population since 1881. Neither the progress from 1881 to 1891 nor the progress from 1891 to the present time can compare for a moment with that of 1871-1881, during the greater part of which time a low rate of tariff was in force. In those years there was an increase of 316,000 in the population, certainly more than the increase of the subsequent fourteen years. Yet in 1877 and 1878 the Conservatives bewailed the exodus of Canadians to the United States, and drew the most gloomy pictures of the condition of the country. There were some circumstances alike in the two periods. There was world-wide depression in the closing years of the MacKenzie Administration, just as there was in 1877 and 1878. The world-wide depression passed away as it is passing today, and the N. P. got the credit of the recovery. The protectionists tell us today that if it had not been for their postscript the country would not have survived the shock at all. The country suffered just as severely as it did in 1877-8, and it had not only to bear the strain of commercial depression, but to pay nearly \$100,000,000 a year more in taxes than in 1877 or 1878. Altogether the N. P. period, with taxation and debt increasing many times faster than population, makes by far the poorer showing of the two.

So far from this being a ground for discouragement it speaks volumes for the country that it has stood the double strain of commercial depression and heavy taxation. There are no signs of revival, especially in trade with the United States, and with lighter and more equitable taxation, there is no reason why the country should not enter on an era of solid prosperity.

HEART DISEASE STRIKES DOWN  
ALL CLASSES.The Essential Matter Is to Be Prepared  
for Any Emergency.

It is painful to pick up the daily papers and observe how people of all classes are being stricken down with heart disease and apoplexy. One day it is the farmer in the field, again the laborer carrying his load, or, as this week, a prominent architect in Ottawa. Perhaps it is not too strong a statement that 80 per cent of the people of Canada are afflicted with heart disease to some degree. What a blessing it is, then, that there exists a medicine like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is so quick in producing relief, instantly the patient obtains that ease that is the lot of those when the heart is afflicted. There is absolutely no case that it will not help, and, with few exceptions, will produce a radical cure.

A New York girl who took medicine to make her thin has gone crazy. Minard's Liment the best Hair Restorer New York has 6,000 horses still pulling street cars.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and R. A. Mitchell.

Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasure of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth.—Margaret Fuller.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get his to procure it for you.

ODOROMA, a botanical preparation of wonderful efficacy, perfectly harmless. It is the "peer over all other tooth powders."

## London's Growth.

The Population Shows an In-  
crease of 1,002 in  
the Year.A Gain of \$184,425 in Real Estate  
Values.No. 6 Leads in Population and No. 4  
in Assessment.Some Very Interesting Returns by the  
Commissioner—Compara-  
tive Tables.

The assessors have completed the assessment on which the taxes of 1896 will be levied, and a total increase in the assessment of \$184,425 is recorded. London can also point with a great deal of satisfaction this year to its annual thousand increase in population, which is greater, relatively, than that of any city in the Province. This year the exact figures are 1,002. All the wards but one show an increase in population, and the ward which shows a decrease is not the recently depopulated No. 5 ward, as might be imagined, but the ordinarily prolific No. 3. Next year No. 5 intends to lead in the matter of increase, when the car shops are under way. As it is, this year the sixth is the banner ward, with a gain of 347.

Real estate increased in value during the year to the extent of \$184,425, ward 2, only, showing a decrease of \$7,320. The fourth ward leads in this. An increase of \$58,550 is shown in personally, ward 6 showing the only decrease—\$4,400. There is a remarkably large decrease of \$74,825 in income tax, which must represent an enormous decrease in the earnings of some one. The reason is given in a concluding paragraph. The following tables will be found very interesting:

WARD	1895.	1896.
Ward 1	5,011	5,192
Ward 2	5,590	5,793
Ward 3	6,414	6,405
Ward 4	6,670	6,997
Ward 5	5,847	5,857
Ward 6	3,836	4,242
Total	33,427	34,429

## ASSESSMENT, WARD ONE.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$3,245,525
Personal	\$48,450
Income	\$43,900
Total	\$3,437,875

## ASSESSMENT, WARD TWO.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$3,136,135
Personal	\$60,000
Income	\$418,550
Total	\$3,654,785

## ASSESSMENT, WARD THREE.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$1,787,320
Personal	\$67,900
Income	\$4,000
Total	\$1,859,220

## ASSESSMENT, WARD FOUR.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$2,367,320
Personal	\$3,000
Income	\$1,300
Total	\$2,471,620

## ASSESSMENT, WARD FIVE.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$1,356,665
Personal	\$8,500
Income	\$12,100
Total	\$1,477,265

## ASSESSMENT, WARD SIX.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$1,298,285
Personal	\$12,500
Income	\$8,000
Total	\$1,318,785

## THE TOTAL ASSESSMENT.

1895.	1896.
Real estate	\$13,190,990
Personal	\$1,650,750
Income	\$44,550
Total	\$15,886,290

CHILDREN BETWEEN FIVE AND  
TWENTY-ONE.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	831
Ward 2	1,100
Ward 3	1,332
Ward 4	1,872
Ward 5	1,686
Ward 6	1,160
Total	8,971

CHILDREN, BETWEEN SEVEN  
AND THIRTEEN.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	409
Ward 2	607
Ward 3	613
Ward 4	715
Ward 5	631
Ward 6	505
Total	4,315

## REAL ESTATE INCREASE.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	\$26,275
Ward 2	16,890
Ward 3	8,760
Ward 4	24,835
Ward 5	39,895
Total	114,425

## THE PERSONALITY.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	\$49,450
Ward 2	600
Ward 3	3,300
Ward 4	5,700
Ward 5	1,000
Total	\$55,050

## DECREASE IN INCOME.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	\$43,000
Ward 2	24,125
Ward 3	5,000
Ward 4	\$5,800
Ward 5	1,200
Ward 6	300
Total	\$74,325

## THE EXEMPTIONS.

1895.	1896.
Ward 1	\$43,000
Ward 2	24,125
Ward 3	5,000
Ward 4	\$5,800
Ward 5	1,200
Ward 6	300
Total	\$74,325

## The total new exemptions for 1896

1895.	1896.
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Ward 3	5,000
Ward 4	\$5,800
Ward 5	1,200
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Ward 4	\$5,800
Ward 5	1,200
Ward 6	300
Total	\$74,325

assessment would have been increased \$23,200. The exemptions were:

\$232,200. The exemptions were:	
EXEMPTIONS, FIRST WARD.	
Salvation Army Barracks .....	\$5,000
EXEMPTIONS, SECOND WARD.	
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	\$30,000
McCormick Home .....	12,000
Board of Education lot.....	600
Free Library lot .....	2,750
Total .....	\$45,550
EXEMPTIONS, THIRD WARD.	
Medical College .....	\$9,000
Convalescent Home .....	2,500

## EXEMPTIONS, THIRD WARD.

1895.	1896.
Medical College	\$9,000
Convalescent Home	2,500
Total	\$11,500

## EXEMPTIONS, FIFTH WARD.

The decrease in income is ascribed by the assessors almost entirely to the losses of fire insurance companies between June 1, 1894, and June 1, 1895. Statute labor taxes increased from \$8,582 to \$9,711. Industries exempt under the bylaw

The decrease in income is ascribed by the assessors almost entirely to the losses of fire insurance companies between June 1, 1894, and June 1, 1895. Statute labor taxes increased from \$8,132 to \$9,711.

## Industries exempt under the bylaw

are not entitled to such exemption until they satisfy the City Council or Court of Revision that they live up to the agreement during the year such taxes are levied.

## NOVEL CONTEST FOR WOMEN.

Harness a Horse, Hitch It to the Rig and  
Drive Around the Racing Ring.

Wroxeter, Ont., Oct. 5.—The annual show under the auspices of the Wroxeter Horticultural Society, held on the society's grounds on Wednesday, was one of the most successful ever held here. One of the most exciting incidents of the show was a contest occasioned by the offer of a special prize for the lady who could harness a horse, hitch it to a buggy and drive once around the track and get in first. There were three contestants, viz., Mrs. D. Moffat and Miss Agnes Stewart, Turnberry, and Mrs. W. Pelton, East Wawanosh. The horses were stripped of their harness and the harness laid on the ground in the same position for each lady. The word being given they made some remarkably rapid motions, and it was not long until they were into their buggies. They nearly all started at once. Getting on the horses' bridge seemed to trouble them most. Mrs. Moffat got a little the start and kept ahead until she got nearly to the goal, but mistaking the place she stepped too soon and was passed by the other two. Mrs. Pelton and Miss Stewart were very close, in fact so close that their buggies collided after they passed the score, and both came nearly falling, but the horses were caught by the bystanders before any damage was done more serious than the twisting of an axle on one buggy and a broken shaft on the other. Mrs. Pelton having got in first, was awarded the prize.

## INTERESTING INTERVIEW

An American Will Make Arrangements  
With a Canadian Firm.

Ottawa (Special), Sept. 30.—An American who has been interviewing the members of the Government on private business has left for Toronto, where it is understood he will try and make arrangement with the Dodd's Medicine Company, of that city, for the establishment of a manufactory of Dodd's Kidney Pills in New York State. He declined to specify the locality. During his stay in Ottawa he has been investigating the now celebrated case of G. H. Kent, who was saved by this remedy when in the last stages of Bright's disease, and has satisfied himself of the genuine nature of the case. He asserts that the medicine is now universally used throughout the State.

A good husbandman can sow, but he cannot secure a harvest; an artisan may excel in handicraft, but he cannot provide a market for his goods; and in the same way a superior man can cultivate his principles, but he cannot make them acceptable.—Confucius.

## Maure's Liment Cures in Grippe.

It is now said that W. B. Palmer, teller in the Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, contracted the grippe out of \$50,000.

## How to Cure Grippe.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures fever, headache, itchy eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Many people hold that honesty is the best policy, but they are very much afraid of trying it themselves, and usually mix honesty with a little knavery.—J. H. Jolyon.

## DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parment's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lind-say, writes: "Parment's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

One of the great advantages of being an experimental philosopher is that you may do the most ridiculously childish things with much gravity.—Wm. Clinton.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Success in life does not depend upon the abilities or attainments of a man; the true secret is that a man must be ready for what is required at the moment it is wanted.—Sir Robert Hamilton.

## A Wide Range.

A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anaemia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with loss of flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont., and St.

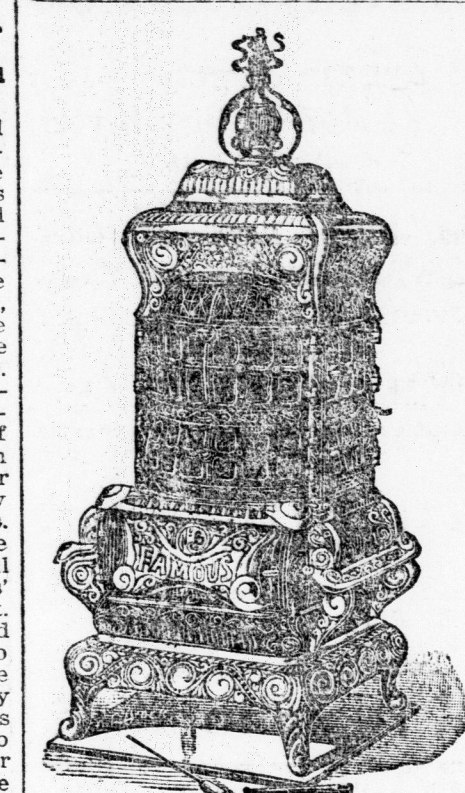
## We Don't Keep Furniture!

## We Sell It!

'Tis true we make and handle it, but our fine quality of goods and extremely low prices don't allow the stock to remain in our showrooms long. Our increasing trade is evidence of the growing popularity of our store. We extend thanks to our many customers for their liberal patronage during the year now closing, and hope, by fair dealing and continued low prices, we will not only retain our old friends but secure many new ones. Young people about to start housekeeping WILL MAKE A BIG MISTAKE if they do not make a thorough inspection of our well-stocked warehouses before purchasing. Our furniture is of the grade that is always the wisest and most economical to buy.

## John Ferguson &amp; Sons

174 to 180 King Street - - - London, Ont.

The Famous  
Baseburner..

The handsomest and most economical in the market. We have it in two sizes, with and without oven. Every stove has a double heating attachment. Support home industry and buy a McClary Stove. No unnecessary expense or delay when requiring repairs. We have a full line of all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves for coal and wood at lowest possible prices. We also furnish repairs for all makes of stoves. Stove and furnace repairing promptly and satisfactorily done.

## Wm. Stevely &amp; Son,

362 Richmond Street. Phone 452.

## Never Let Up

## In Advertising

And the man who thought it would be a dull season, and economized by stopping his advertising, was considerably the loser in the long run.

## Is the Secret

## Of Success.

## HEADLIGHT FLASHES.

Earnings of the Grand Trunk and C. P.  
R.—Sarnia interests.

Receipts from traffic of the C. P. R. for the week ending Sept. 30, \$58,000; same week last year, \$62,000. Increase, \$6,000.

Grand Trunk Railway returns of traffic for the week ending Sept. 23, 1895:

1895.	1894.
Passenger train earnings	\$129,585
Freight train earnings	\$129,209
Total train earnings	\$408,395

Increase 1895, \$2,833.

Mayor Boynton, L. A. Sherman, John W. Porter, H. C. Barnum, E. J. Schoultz and others, prominent citizens of Port Huron, conferred with Sarnia citizens Thursday afternoon on the railway situation. They talked of a league to connect the M. C. R. from Port Huron to Sarnia on the Canadian side, and extension in Michigan of the P. & M. road from Almont to Durand, thence to Lainesburg, Lansing, using the Lake Shore from Lansing to Homer, thence the M. C. R. to Chicago. It is claimed this route would be a shorter line to Chicago than that now operated by the G. T. R. Sarnia has agreed to take care of the Canadian end of the project if Port Huron will promote the western division.

## THE FALL FAIRS.

Annual Exhibitions of the Leading Agri-  
cultural Associations—Where and  
When They Will Be Held.

Secretaries of agricultural societies whose exhibitions are not mentioned in the following list are requested to forward the dates to the "Advertiser":

Staffs, Hibbert.....Oct. 7-8

Ridgeway, Howard Branch.....Oct. 7-8

Kintore, East Nisour.....Oct. 8

Morris Agri. Society, Bytown from Oct. 8







### Legal Cards.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

**A. VEHY CASBY, BARRISTER, NOTARY,** etc. Edge Block, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

**JARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY** to loan. 414 Talbot street, upstairs.

**M. CROFT, SOLICITOR, 402 RIDEAU** street, opposite Court House. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, L.L.B.; H. C. POPE, L.L.B.; J. M. CROFT, L.L.B.

**W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER,** etc. notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone No. 277.

**GUNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-** LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

**JOHN W. WINNETT-BARRISTER,** solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs.

**J. H. A. BEATTIE-BARRISTER, ETC.,** 87 Dundas street. Private funds to loan at 6 per cent. No expense to borrower.

**STUART, STUART & MOSS-BARRIS-** TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices south-west corner Dundas and Richmond, 2nd floor; Main street, Gloucester.

**A. GREENLEES, B.A.-BARRISTER,** etc. Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

**POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS,** solicitors, etc. 437 Richmond street, money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

**T. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLI-** CITOR, etc. 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money to loan at lowest rates.

**MILNE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS,** solicitors, notaries, etc. 88 Dundas street, London, and McCreery's Block, Gloucester. J. H. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at lowest rates.

**PARKE & PURDON, BARRISTERS,** solicitors, etc. 437 Richmond street, near Bank of Commerce. T. H. PURDON, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDON.

**ALBERT O. JEFFERY, L.L.B., D.C.L.,** Barrister, solicitor, notary, public. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

**MAGEE, MCKILLIP & MURPHY-BAR-** RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Dundas and Richmond, 2nd floor. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES MCKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

**W. M. J. CLARKE-BARRISTER, SO-** LICITOR, notary, etc. 189 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

**TENNENT & McDONAGH-BARRIS-** TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. 88 Dundas street, near Bank of Commerce. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH.

**LOVE & EDMAN-BARRISTERS, ETC.,** 415 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. EDMAN.

**IBBONS, MCNAB & MCKILLEN-BAR-** RISTERS, etc. London, Office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets. GEORGE C. IBBONS, Q.C., GEO. MCNAB, P. MCKILLEN, and F. HARPER.

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### Dental Cards.

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**DR. COLON E. J. SMITH-DENTIST-** 300 Richmond street (upstairs).

**DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS-DENTIST-** Graduate R. C. D. S., Dentist, 1573, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1889. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 973.

**L. McDONALD, DENTIST,** Office, 1534 Dundas street, London. Telephone, 702.

**DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST-** Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

**DR. N. WOOD-HONOR GRADUATE-** 151 Dundas street.

**DR. SWANN, DENTIST-FORMERLY** with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office, 274 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1123.

**S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST-** 216 Dundas street, next Ely Bros. Over Carcross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822.

**J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST-SUCCESSOR** to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work. Office, room 3, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

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## John Chinaman Exposed.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Impressions in Darkest San Francisco—A Blot Upon Civilization—The Plague Spot of a Great City—The Chinese Theater—An Infamous Resort—Heathen Characteristics—A Nightmare.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—"If you want to go through Chinatown and see it thoroughly and in all its phases, get Billy Glennon to take you," was the advice tendered to me by those who know the ropes.

So I sought Mr. Wm. Glennon, who for ten years was a police officer in Chinatown, and who is now the detective of the Palace Hotel. Glennon is a veritable Beau Brummel in appearance, manner and dress. He boasts of having conducted more distinguished visitors through Chinatown than any other policeman in San Francisco. His watch-chain sports a handsome locket given him by Henry Irving as a souvenir of the actor's trip, and ladies of all ranks and professions, from Mrs. Harrison to Annie Rives, have been his proteges on visits to the most picturesque quarter of San Francisco.

"Frankly," said he, as we made our arrangements, "there are a lot of catchpenny fakes in Chinatown calculated to delude and rob the tenderfoot. Guides tell the most amazing stories, which visitors swallow with great gusto. You get into some of these fakes for the benefit of the public."

So, really sacrificing myself for the benefit of the great American public, I decided to endure the countless features of Chinatown for an evening in order to warn others.

AN INDIVIDUAL TOWN.

In the first place Chinatown is really a town in itself, a town swarming and bristling with white-garbed, curious folk who in ceaselessly running hither and thither remind one of nothing so much as an army of black beetles, busy about, disappearing suddenly in the ground and as suddenly reappearing again. There are 30,000 of these black beetles in Chinatown, and every one of them is out after night.

Many of them are the crowded, filthy streets of San Francisco, and straight into a bit of heathendom. The transformation is so sudden it freezes you for a time. Down narrow streets filled with trucksters' shops, chicken coops, temporary playhouse stalls, wood piles, baskets and dirt, you go, holding your nose. The flare of burning peanut oil on little braziers, the deafening crash of lotions and bangs of cymbals from the theaters torment your ears, the mournful Celestial gibberish everywhere resounds, dark, evil and then quickly disappears, only to be replaced by more dark, evil faces in the dim open courts, reeking in filth and surrounded by rooms scarcely bigger than the holes in the wall. Black beetles burrow. "Chinks" thrive best and huddle closest where sunlight cannot come.

Many of the poor whites of San Francisco come to buy their necessities, poultry and fish of the Chinese butchers. Here is another curious phase of life. The Chinese sell these necessities cheaper than they can be bought in the city. So at night Chinatown is thronged with poorly-dressed white people who are buying tomorrow's meal from the almond-eyed folks.

THE HEATHEN.

The heathens are never-fading sources of amusement. They stand before them perfectly fascinated by the performances going on therein. The sign is a four-legged frame, the legs of which are the most grotesque black top. Inside the barbers' shop, a man shaving with razors of triangular shape, about two inches long, an inch wide at one end, hollow ground and pointed at the other. Other artists are applying delicate instruments to the cleansing of the eyelids. The refined process of swabbing the ears and pulling hairs out of the nose is a sight in itself. The walls are decorated with false cues, and a Chinaman is sent to prison, his cue is shaved off. Of course this is a terrible disgrace. When he comes out, he is shaved again. He is to get a new cue and bring it in. This is the way of his former glory. This is the way police officers discover jailbirds. In making an arrest they grab at the cue. If it comes off, they know they have a jailbird. If it does not, they know they have a free man. It is a mark of great disrespect to wear the cue coiled in the presence of superiors. The smartest saw in Chinatown was on the head of a Chinaman who was being led into the quarter. It was at the entrance to Cum Cook alley, or Murderers' row, where more murders are committed than in any other street in Chinatown. "Look at that cue," he whispered the detective. "There is one of the worst characters among the highlanders." I turned and looked at him. He was a dandy, that one—sleek, trim, and with a fine, black eye, a stare of insolent defiance. He was exquisitely tidy in his dress, and his pigtail almost touched the ground. He contemptuously and strutted by like a pompous young peacock.

AT THE THEATER.

The theater! Ah, there was the fun! The price of admission varies with the time of entrance. We went in about 10 o'clock and paid "four bits," as they say there, or 50 cents apiece. Chinamen go in early in the evening for 25 cents and later for 10 cents. If the audience can demand and get its money back. No women are allowed on the floor of the theater. They sit in the boxes, while visitors go upon the stage and sit with the players. It is certainly a trial for one's nerves and sensibilities. There are no curtains, no flies, no wings. The musicians at the back of the stage with their coats off, fiddle and symbols which is simply infernal. But fearful as it is, it is nothing to the yells of the heavy villain or the shrill squawks of the victim. The actors paint their faces in the most frightful fashion. An Apache or for gore would not show such a variety of colors. The whole performance is like a hideous nightmare, and funny beyond any expression. The Chinamen, though, take it very seriously, and the only ones who laughed were those who nudged each other to see me laugh. Any one who wanders in and out the dressing-room at the back of the stage, or who goes into the living rooms, for can avoid it. Chinamen have the most utter contempt for actors and if they catch them on the street will tear their clothing from them and beat them until they are black in the face. "Him Him him good. Him actor man. Him paint him face. Him dress up all

same woman," is the summary of their disdained opinions of the mummer. Apropos of which, Mr. Glennon told me this amusing story of Irving: Among other places the great actor bought a pawnshop where he bought weapons and pipes. While he was buying he chatted with the Chinese pawnbroker about actors and received his opinion of their worthlessness with a quiet smile. As Irving went up the steps of the cellar shop Glennon turned to the pawnbroker and said: "Well, John, you have put your foot in it this time. That is the greatest English-speaking actor on earth." John tore Glennon's face at that, and said: "Film actor man. Me believe him minister man. Me heap fooler."

BAITS FOR THE UNWARY.

The optical illusion of this evil, the stringent statutes against this evil, there are 3,000 "hop heads" or "opium fiends," in San Francisco today, and in Chinatown nearly 300 joints. This is the greatest evil this fair city has to deal with. A menace anywhere, it is here a positive threat. One of the most famous, or infamous, joints is that kept by "Blind Annie," who is one of the out of tourists' pockets. "Blind Annie," with her "thousand cats" is the bait which lures the tenderfoot who fancies the joint is a room of about 12 square feet. There is not a bit of ventilation. On a greasy, rotten bed sits the little old hag fondling her four or five speckled, wheezy dogs. She is not so blind that she cannot see Detective Glennon's hand as he holds out a coin, which she eagerly clutches and mumbles over. This joint is frequented by white girls who wish to hit the pipe. There are plenty of others, dozens of nasty holes, with tiers of bunks waiting for the victims of opium. In one close, foul room I stood and watched an old man, who looked to be 150 at least, roll a pill and heat it at the oil lamp. Around the room lay men and women in various stages of drunkenness and dishabille. "Hear that," said the "window," whispered Mr. Glennon, "this woman sprang one night when a raid was made on this joint. I caught her, but could not drag her back, as she was very heavy. Another officer went around and took her down outside. The most notorious joint for whites is in King's on Jackson street. As we came out of the stifling, disgusting room something like a ghost—something that turned its face aside as if fearful of being seen and slunk into a dark corner near a doorway and waited there for us to pass. In the shadow of this black courtyard one could see that this cowering, shivering object was a wreck, a phantom, a terrible thing!

There is yet another feature of Chinatown which is quite as loathsome as the traffic in Chinese women, which it. These girls are the bottom of the most terrible murders committed in Chinatown. This is the way of it. There is a Chinese vendetta, organized any in Italy. Say a highlander, a member of the Lee family, has a young pretty slave that is worth from \$2,500 a year to him; that a her commercial value, realizing that the Lee family immediately set forth and kills every member of the tribe. If anything is left of the highlanders use 45 caliber rifles, and carry them lying over their arm. The highlanders are domestic in service in San Francisco. There are many instances of a Chinaman's committing an atrocious murder in a town and then calmly going to his home to house to cook breakfast. And a majority of these murders are committed over some handsome young slave.

HONEST LABOR.

Chinamen raise nearly all the vegetables grown in California. They are first-class market gardeners. They are good shoemakers, and many of them are good shoemakers. San Francisco women have their shoes made in Chinatown. They are splendid cooks and are very useful as scullions, and are very employed to do chamberwork in hotels. They will quit domestic service quick and they have other servants known. They are industrious, economical, and peaceable, never giving offense. They will do any honest work, but their honesty in deed is not helped by their vicious, depraved and clamorous to a degree.

When







# The Scrap Bag

Blake's splendid, terrible, and daring imagination was embodied with equal force in the art of design, and in that of poetry. "Execution," he has said, "is the chariot of genius"; and never did that chariot reveal himself in more unmistakable guise than in the handwork of Blake. To see one of his finer tempera or water-color pictures, or of his partly color-printed partly hand-colored designs, or of the designs engraved by himself on the ordinary system, is a new experience—one that you cannot prepare for, nor forestall. The mysterious meaning of the work, its austere intensity of presentment, the rush (as it were) of spiritual and vital force into all its forms, animating them with strange fires of life and frenzies of endeavor, the rapture of effort and of repose, the stress and the hush, give these works a different character from all else.—W. M. Rossetti.

## AN EPITAPH FOR A HUSBAND-MAN.

He who would start and rise  
Before the crowing cocks—  
No more he lifts his eyes—  
Whoever knocks.

He who before the stars  
Would call the cattle home—  
They wait before the bars  
For him to come.

Him, at whose hearty calls  
The farmstead woke again,  
The horses in their stalls  
Expect in vain.

Busy, and blithe, and bold,  
He labored for the morn,  
The plow his hands would hold,  
Rusts in the furrow.

His fields he had to leave,  
His orchards cool and dim;  
The clois he used to cleave  
Now cover him.

But the green, growing things  
Lean kindly to his sleep;  
White roset and wandering strings—  
Closer they creep.

Because he loved them long,  
And with them bore his part,  
Tenderly now they throng  
About his heart.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Men who do not have to foot the bills have the best of it in these costly times, as far as lovely millinery woman is concerned. They—the unattached men—can look out at the procession and enjoy it all without paying a cent. It's mean; but then, what will you?

The various latest fashion in Paris seems to be the various styles of bombs.

"You must admit Jim Webster, that you stole those pullets," said the Galveston judge to the culprit. "Jedge," responded Jim, "I don't really believe I stole them chickens. In due place, jedge, nobody saw me take 'em. In due next place, dey could not be found on premises, because I had done hid chickens under the floor. I can't help believe, jedge, that I is as innocent as a lamb."—Texas Siftings.

Disappointed love is not as pleasant as the other, but is generally more lasting.

The English custom of calling servants by their surnames is fast gaining ground in this country, and is now often included in conditions of engagements. In England, man and maid alike, consider it a mark of favor and promotion, while here servants frequently rebel, deciding that to be thus addressed is degrading and an insult. That it has many advantages is obvious. Chief among them the added dignity it gives an establishment, and also the impossibility of the same names in the kitchen as those belonging to members of the immediate family. It is troublesome, if nothing more to be compelled to say "my son John" and "John the coachman," numberless times each day, to avoid confusion. Incongruity of name and station is often distressing to a mistress and this will be righted when "Viola," "Nathalie," "Albertine" and like cognomens are exchanged for plain, sensible Dawson, Brown Doyle and Smith.

The speaker had been interrupted so frequently that he grew angry. "If these interruptions do not cease," he cried, "I shall go back to the beginning of my remarks and make the address all over again."

And the audience covered back in complete silence. The threatened punishment was too great.

"Which city is it that has the name of the city of homes?" asked the boarder who was always forgetting. "It is a little doubtful just now," chipped in the Cheerful Idiot, "whether the title 'city of homes' belongs to Philadelphia or Chicago—Indianapolis Journal."

**DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.**  
What were our poor lives worth, if these:  
Flowed forth no world-performed good,  
No love-growth of omnipotence?  
—Lucy Larcom.

**BREAKFAST**—Melons, Oatmeal, Jelly, Cherry Marmalade, Beef-steak, Baked Potatoes, Split Peas, Coffee.  
**DINNER**—Stuffed Veal, Sweet Potatoes, Corn on Cob, Sliced Tomatoes, Peach Sweet Pickle, White and Graham Bread, White Fruit Cake, Grape Sherbet.  
**LUNCHEON**—Bread and Butter, Fruit, Crackers, Stewed Berries, Cookies, Tea.

**GRAPE SHERBET.**  
Fine flavored grapes, ripe, juicy, Mash cold and strain through jelly bag. When you have a quart of juice, sweeten to taste; add half pint orange juice and teaspoonful sugar. Turn freezer slowly until nearly frozen; then add beaten white of egg with tablespoonful powdered sugar.

It is really embarrassing to describe the fashions, without seeming monotonous, writes a Paris correspondent of the Queen, there is so little variety, the skirts all plain and short with pleats at the back and the blouses more or less tight, covered with lace or chiffon.

I saw a rather elaborate black dress in the Louis XV. style as a wedding in the neighborhood of Paris. The skirt was black satin, opening over rich jet embroidery, placed over mauve tulle. The bodice was slightly pointed, made of black brocade, with just a little position basque at the back, and over this a short, full fichu of mauve silk, veiled with white net and edged round with a finishing of point d'Angouleme. This fichu only began at the shoulder seams; at the back was a large mauve bow near the neck. Very handsome old-fashioned paste buttons were placed on the shoulders, on the front of the bodice, and on the elbow sleeves, from which fell lace ruffles; nocket of black chiffon, rosette on the sides, with a button in each center; a small capote of pearl beads, and a white algrette completed this stylish costume.

The leaders of fashion seem to have decided that shot tulle is to take first rank in the summer materials, made with either bodice to match or different from the skirt, according to taste. After that, the crepons and muslins over silk, serge, and white mohair or alpaca, are also in vogue. Felix has just sent off a supply of costumes to his fair customers at the different watering places. The bodices are all made with pleats, not bulging out, but well drawn down into the waist. The silk collars have large collars, etc., of lace, and often the front pleat is edged with a narrow lace. Felix has adopted a mode of the last century to meet the exigencies of this, the Casavet Regence, convenient to put on over a low bodice at home, or to go to the Casino. It is a sort of straight garment, frilled in at the neck with a chiffon bow, fastens with one button or ribbon bow in



front, and falls just below the waist on the hips; the sleeves are wide and open. It is made of silk and not lace.

White is not only in vogue for dresses, but also for smart hats and bonnets. Leghorn capelines are ornamented with cream feathers. Tripartite shapes have wreaths of white roses, mixed with yellowish lace. It is now the custom, or fashion, at the seaside festivities and reunions for the ladies to keep on their hats or headgear, whether in public or private, except for a ball. Mme. Camille has been sending off some of these dressy hats. I saw a pale green Zouzo dress, Louis XVI. capeline in black, with a cache peigne of roses, and a large bow of bluish-green lace.

A charming small black hat was fitted all round, and trimmed with a sheaf of plumed feathers, two shades of red and coral, and a large rose, with foliage at the side. For the evening, at the casino, Mme. Camille makes balloon sleeves composed entirely of flowers, cleverly arranged, that are added on to the bodices; the arms can be seen through. I saw these made with 32 hydrangea groups for each sleeve. Rather an eccentric idea, but anything for a change, or to make a sensation, with some women.

There is a charming kind of cloak made now of glass silk, unlined, long as the skirt of the dress, and much worn over light toilettes, either for driving or walking. The back is rather Watteau-like, the front full and a large fall of black plisse chiffon from the shoulders to the waist, rather in the domino style, with immense sleeves looped up, sufficiently large to pass over the present fashionable sleeves.

### For Cold Weather.

Mothers who are looking over the wardrobes of a large family preparatory to autumn sewing can well take heart of grace when they learn that but slight changes are needed in outer garments to adapt them perfectly to the present modes. Few alterations will be required in last year's coats except about the neck. A conservative moderation marks the newest garments, which are of medium length and fullness. Sleeves are, of course, of the very roomy armholes and this must continue as long as large sleeves are in vogue. Our new pattern—the "Selkirk"—is fitted trimly in the back by the usual seams, has moderate fullness in the skirt and is double-breasted and without darts in front, the trig outlines being secured by the careful shaping of the under arm seams. It is provided with convenient pockets and a collar of Persian lamb finishes the neck. Melted and kersey cloths, in brown, tan, bottle green, dark blue, and black, afford a wide range of choice for these coats.

An old lady of 112 named Rostowska presented herself recently at the prefecture at Lille to draw her pension. She served as a canteen woman in Napoleon's campaign in Russia, was under fire in twelve other campaigns, was three times wounded, and wears the silver cross for valor in the field. She acted as surgeon in a Polish regiment in 1831. She brought up fifteen children, her last surviving son dying some years ago aged 80.

It is said that Corot, the painter, used to give needy artists paintings which he had done, and would tell them that by skillful bargaining they might get twelve francs for each of them. One of these paintings was recently sold for 46,000 francs, and another for 112,000 francs.

In Finland, Jews are to be allowed to engage in trade and industry on the same footing as foreigners residing in the country, by regulations just issued by the Government. They may also contract marriages with Christian foreigners who belong to countries where such marriages are legal.

Bicycle accidents are very rare in St. Petersburg, Russia, for the simple reason that the authorities do not allow the use of the bicycle in public except by riders who have given satisfactory proof of proficiency before a severe board of examiners.

## CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE

There Will Be No Radical Change in Wraps This Season.

Though it is too early to prophesy what will be the favorite wrap for the winter, there can be no change so radical that a full cape will not be found a modish and always convenient garment. All the soft and heavy cloths, which are legion in style and weave, are appropriate for these, and



It is easy to suit every style and complexion. A long-haired Himalaya camel's hair in golden-brown is the fabric of the model wrap, and it is lined with blue-and-gold changeable brocade. The only trimming is a wide band of black Thibet, which passes around the neck and on both sides of the front. The pattern is the "Benvola."

### FOR THOSE IN MOURNING.

Somber Black That is Made Both Stylish and Becoming.

According to present fashions, a widow wears a gown of black crepe for her first mourning, and the bodice—at all events, for three months—is always high in an evening, says the Philadelphia Times. Such dresses frequently display rouleaux, and the bodices admit of more or less trimming. A widow's gown in the best crepe Imperial is far more durable than it looks, for the fabric is excellent, it wears a long time, and can soon be restored to its original beauty. Wherever possible a ribbon band is introduced; it gives so much better to the figure. When any white is needed, a cross-out basque appears at the back; and an oblong one, all of crepe, trimmed with lines of buttons, can be introduced on either side of the front—a useful concession for those who are stout. The sleeves are full, set into deep cuffs from below the wrist, where, to all appearance, the fullness at the top is plaited in and closely stitched. The seams are corded, and there is a suggestion of a short scortia jacket in front, having horizontal bands across.

As many as seven rows of rouleaux are placed on the skirt. Small bullet-shaped dull buttons play an important part in the mourning trimmings. Crepe cloth for day wear often replaces crepe in the deeper mourning, and a most excellent wearing stuff, and has rouleaux or folds of itself; it is never intermixed with crepe. For parents' mourning, the Henrietta cloth is sometimes covered to the knees with crepe or trimmed with bands of crepe; the bodices have yokes of revers which ever is most suitable to the individual figure. Crepe does not lend itself to drapery—for that purpose soft crepe de chine takes its place.

For older women Razdmir and other rich silks have the front of the skirt entirely covered with this very satiny material, which can best be described by saying that it looks like the richest lace design worked over in silk relief embroidery. It is repeated on the bodice.

Some of the evening gowns for deepest mourning are made of dull crepon which looks like crepe; plain bell skirts, the bodice full and soft, having large sleeves, and as little trimming as possible, the guipure being usually employed. Grenadines and dull poul de soles come next in deep mourning.

For day wear for deep mourning Henrietta cloth is the favorite material, or vienna, also trimmed with deep bands of crepe; and dull crepons, trimmed with chiffon and crepe.

A section of society abjures crepe altogether, and for second mourning wear plain woolen skirts and silk bodices, handsome and important. Neckbands, with an additional upstanding collar out in tabs and intermixed with crepe, give quite a sufficient recognition of the material.

Blouses are as universal in as out of mourning. The useful dull crepon that looks like crepe makes many of the bell skirts for day and evening wear. Royale, which is silk and wool, trims up beautifully with dull chiffon crepe embroidery or big rosettes, and soft crepe de chine often takes the place of chiffon. Sometimes not only the front of the bodices, but all the seams of the skirt are scalloped, with or without a central button. Occasionally the scallops are edged with crepe. A special make of silk crepon is a valuable fabric, something between crepe de chine and crepe, silky and crepe-like. I saw a beautiful bodice of this trimmed with the dull guipure, carried well under the arms to simulate a sonnetta jacket. Crepons also minister to the needs of those who require to wear mourning, especially the spotted and striped kind.

### A Child's Hair Ribbon.

There is just at present a pretty fashion of arranging little girl's front-locks. These are often obdurate, and have an unbecoming way of hanging over the ears, even where there is some attempt to subdue the hair on the forehead with curls or a bang. These afore-time "elf-locks" are now tied about with a bit of gay ribbon over each ear and the result is very quaint and generally becoming.

### For Brittle Nails.

Nothing is better for brittle nails than to rub them occasionally with refined vaseline. To improve the shape of the finger tips and make them graceful and tapering, pinch them after each washing of the hands. A few months of this treatment will make a decided change in the appearance of the hands.

A new table pad is being shown in the shops which, it is claimed, is an improvement on the double-faced canton flannel generally used for this purpose, because it leaves no lint upon the table surface when, as sometimes happens, a too warm dish heats through its mat. The new cloth is of quilted bleached muslin, with the underlining of white wadding. These come already bound and in several sizes.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

## Kerosene Motor Engines.

Locomotion Extraordinary by Means of Petroleum.

Lots of Power and Speed and Under Good Control.

Not having seen in any periodical a description of the method of action of kerosene motors when attached to vehicles or yachts for propelling purposes, I have thought that it might interest some of your readers to have an explanation of what might take place when these motors are in motion, and the very beautiful and simple method adopted to operate them. These motors run in one direction, and an ordinary speed of 400 or 500 revolutions per minute. This speed is not varied no matter what may be the grade of the road. I will endeavor to explain the method of connection between the motor and the road wheels on one of the best vehicles yet constructed. It will be seen that no gears are rendered necessary; there are five grades of power; this, in the instance I refer to, is brought about by a friction disc, over which a friction pulley one-fourth the diameter of the disc, moves the pulley. The disc is covered with a material that very largely increases its frictional action.

When the pulley is running on the outside face of the disc it takes 20 revolutions of the motor or vehicles to one of the driving wheels to overcome steep grades, say 8 per cent ones, yet it is claimed that 10 per cent ones have been surmounted, of course, at a proportionately slower speed; 20 miles an hour can easily be made on ordinary level roads, the average on all roads being from 10 to 15 miles per hour, the action of the pulleys and discs is as follows: As the pulley is pulled by the hand lever with which it is connected toward the center of the disc, the speed of the road wheels is increased, increasing the speed of the carriage; when the pulley is its own diameter from the center of the disc it runs at the same speed as the motor, and three to one of that of the wheels; in this way the carriage would approximate 20 miles an hour; the disc is attached to the road wheel axle by chain and sprocket wheels, as in bicycles. When the pulley is at the center of the disc, the motion of the wheel ceases, as it is clear of the pulley at this point; when it passes over the center to the opposite side the motion of the wheels is reversed, and the carriage backs up at a speed in proportion to the position of the pulley on the disc.

### UNDER GOOD CONTROL.

It will be seen that the carriage will be under the perfect control of one lever in the hands of the person in charge, as far as speed is concerned. The motor governs itself, never exceeding the normal speed. This is done by a very simple governor acting on the oil supply. The motor is kept in motion during the whole time of the trip, whether the car is at rest or not; the whole work of the attendant is to steer the vehicle and handle the regulating lever; the motor requires no attention further than filling the tank with oil once in every 200-mile run.

### AS A ROAD MOTOR.

The light and powerful kerosene motor, small weight of oil fuel required, and comparatively light vehicles, met the required conditions in a perfectly satisfactory manner, with the prospect of still further success, by anticipated improvements in the present motor. At the present time are the lightest, smallest and most powerful motors known, with no outside source of power, being a unit within themselves; the four-seated motor cars run over all grades within an average of two quarts of oil per hour. This I have taken from the printed records of the tests. Motors are now being built in Europe and the United States for street railway cars with very satisfactory results. In Europe they are used for fire engines. For this purpose they are stated to have no equals, as they are light can be moved by their own power, are ready for work at a moment's notice, require no firemen and skilled attention, are always ready when water is available, and without annoyance of smoke, sparks and exhausted steam.

### THE MOTOR DESCRIBED.

The French and German motors are mostly made with verticle cylinders, so as to economize space and reduce friction and wear. The base of the motor consists of a circular chamber, made as tight, in which the crank, composed of two discs and crank pin, works, the discs serving the purpose of balance wheels. In one of these discs is formed a double cam groove, which passes twice around the disc and again passes into itself. In this groove is placed a follower, which adjusts the valve gear that it makes every alternative stroke a working stroke. On this circular base is mounted the working cylinder, made according to the power required; each cylinder contains a piston, furnished with a valve in it. For the transfer of the air and gaseous mixture from the base to the apex of the cylinder, both the connecting rods from the piston of each cylinder are connected to one crank. In the space in the upper end of each cylinder is where the mixture is expanded, and with which is connected the inlet and exhaust valves. All the valves are poppet valves these being found to be much better than slide valves and less liable to wear.

### CAPACITY AND CONTROL.

During the up stroke of the pistons a preliminary charge of gas and air is drawn into the lower part of the working cylinder; at the same time the upward stroke of the piston compresses this mixture in the expanding chamber forcing it against the heated capsule and exploding it, therefore producing the power that works the motor. The speed is controlled by a centrifugal governor acting on a spring, and arranged to intermit the action of the combustible gas when the speed exceeds the normal one. There are no gears whatever for working the valves and motor, doing away with rumble and noise; the machines are therefore practically noiseless. The explosion chamber is surrounded by a water jacket that keeps the cylinders cool. The time required to start the motor to full power is under two minutes.—J. H. Killey in the Canadian Engineer.

### In Your Blood.

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

### Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect.

25 cents.

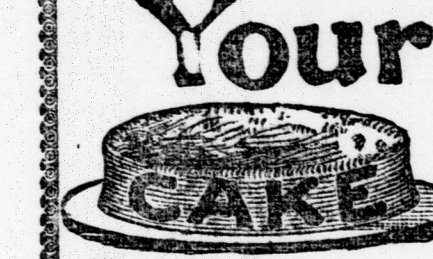
Last September was the hottest in 150 years in Paris.

### Nerves on Edge.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.

Mrs. E. B. WOODMAN.

## When Your Cake Is All Dough



When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLENE. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLENE makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use COTTOLENE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tin, with trade-mark, "Cottole" and deer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

## Security—This company carries an Actuaries' 4 per cent Reserve, being the highest used by any Canadian company.

Policy Contracts—Cash value and paid-up policy value guaranteed. Dividends paid to reduce premiums or to accumulate. No restrictions on residence, travel or occupation.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

Actual Results—After twenty-five years experience they surpass the results of policies by any other company. The profits are paid to policyholders only.

A. N. UDY, Agent. Office—C. P. R. Building.

12cyw6

## THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

Actual Results—After twenty-five years experience they surpass the results of policies by any other company. The profits are paid to policyholders only.

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## COLIC, Cramps and Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, Cuts, Burns, and Bruises, Bites, Stings, and Sunburn can all be promptly relieved by Peppery Day's Pain Killer.

Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

ONE THING IS CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN.

Karl's Clover Root Tea FOR CONSTIPATION.

GOLD MEDAL

Western Fair, 1895—Awarded to London Furniture Manufacturing Company for their Novelty Exhibit of Furniture.

Warerooms, - - 134 to 193 King Street, London, Ont.

## The Shoes that Slaters' Build.

These are the shoes with the price on the sole, put there to protect the purchaser so that no dealer can sell them for more than the makers intend. The shoes wear better, are better for saving the price stamped on them, but the value won't be any the less for it—you can rely upon that. It's a proof that the manufacturers of

The Slater Shoes

have confidence in the wearing quality, workmanship and value of them, when they brand each pair with their name.

Made of best imported calfskin, Goodyear Welt system. Six shapes—all sizes—many widths.

Three Grades—\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.

LOOK FOR THE PRICE ON THE SOLE.

FOR SALE BY POOCOCK BROS.

## Bowman, Kennedy & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Window Glass, Enamelled Glass, Cathedral Glass, Rolled Plate, Spades and Shovels.

Paints, Oils, Putty, Rope, Harvest Tools.

Cut Nails, Wire Nails, Galvanized Wire, O. and A. Wire, Builders' Hardware.

We are just opening spring importations of Cutlery and English Goods.

All Goods bought for cash at lowest value.

We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and attention guaranteed.

97



# Farm-Garden

## MARKETING EGGS.

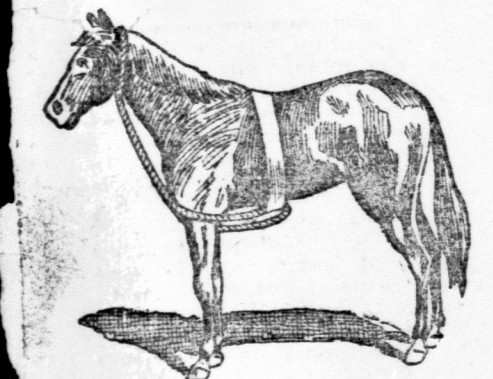
An English poultry breeder writes to the Country Gentleman as follows:

The proper presentation of all articles for sale is one of those points which, though often neglected, go far to give success. There can be no question that the eye is the inlet to the pocket as well as to the soul; and the great advantage which middlemen have over the regular producer of all kinds of produce, is that the former understand the importance of this question and take steps in that direction. At the same time it must be confessed that farmers pay less attention to this question than in their interests they should. The careless way in which produce is frequently marketed does much to destroy the value of all their previous labors. Twenty years ago Ireland supplied Great Britain with more eggs than all the rest of the world put together. But so careless were the people as to details of sorting, packing and marketing, that the foreigner, with his improved systems, was able to capture the trade for himself to a large extent. Within the last few years much has been done to remedy this state of things, and with a considerable advantage to the sister country, but in the meantime foreign imports have increased to an enormous extent, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will lose their ground. In this country, at least, it is a common practice to send eggs to market just as they are produced, large and small together, the effect of which is that they do not present the regular appearance found in foreign eggs. I have seen scores of boxes of French, Italian, Danish, Austrian and even Russian eggs opened, and one could not help admiring the excellence of their packing, together with the evenness of size throughout the boxes; in fact, so complete is this system that when a retailer purchases a box of foreign eggs, he never thinks of opening it, but knows by the brand what will be the size of the eggs within. This has been a very powerful factor in leading retailers to prefer foreign eggs, for then they know they are getting what they pay for. It must be borne in mind that the producer who sends all sizes to market in one box or basket, is doing himself a positive injury, since if there are a few big eggs, they determine the standard, and, of course, the others, even though of average size, look smaller. Moreover, in these days people prefer not to run any risk in this way, and hence it is, as I have frequently been told by retailers, that the trouble when dealing with foreign eggs is minimized.

As a rule, abroad eggs are graded in three sizes, but in Denmark the system has been carried out to a greater extent, and Danish eggs are graded to six sizes, namely, from 12 to 17 pounds per long hundred (120). French, Italian, and other eggs are in three sizes, the first being about 7 to the pound, second, 8, and the third, 9. That the adoption of this system would be an advantage is undoubted, for the reasons already stated. The complaint, which sometimes has been made as to this method, is that while it is easy to sell the larger sizes, a difficulty is experienced in finding an outlet for the smaller ones. But I think that this is more apparent than real. Of course, a less price would have to be taken for the small eggs, but the enhanced returns from the larger specimens would more than repay. There can be no question that in every trade a most important factor to success is confidence, and so long as foreign eggs are graded, while home produce is marketed in an old, haphazard fashion, so long will retailers feel surer as to the former. Hence they prefer to deal in them. We have not yet arrived at that state of things where eggs are sold by weight, though the Danes really adopt this method to some extent, as already indicated—at any rate, so far as dealers are concerned. If fair prices are asked for eggs, the smaller can always be sold, because pro rata it is just as cheap to buy a little egg as a big one, provided we get more of them. Whether this work should be undertaken by producers or the packers, depends upon local organization. Still, there can be no doubt that if a producer has two baskets of eggs to take into market, it would be wise to sort these eggs into two different sizes, and in one or two places we have found this done. Any one can test the matter for himself by looking at a basket of eggs all of which are of the same size, and compare it with another in which are big and little together. The difference is at once evident, and the system here advocated needs no further recommendation.

## Tethering a Breach Horse.

Following is a sketch and description of a method for restraining a breach horse while at pasture. A rope nine or ten feet long, according to the size of the horse, is knotted around the neck of the horse, one loose end is passed through



between the forelegs, under the surcingle, and tied to one end of the rope, outside of one foreleg. The rope is drawn just short enough to restrain the horse from raising its head higher than the withers. It does not interfere with grazing or drinking, but keeps the head so low that the horse will not try to jump a fence when thus equipped.

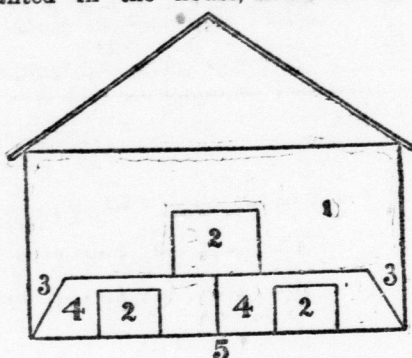
Scaly legs indicate that there is something sick with the owner of the flock. Good management of the flocks prevents this unsightly condition of the hens.

The four big Western markets are still poked with sheep, and the end is not in sight. As a result of this continued and senseless sacrifice the sheep-market remains dull and draggy. Just so long as shippers continue to send heavy shipments to an already demoralized and overcrowded market, just so long will prices remain at present quotations.

To know of "ODOROMA" and to use it evidence of good taste.

## SHEEP HOUSE.

The most important item in building a sheep house is ventilation; a warm, close house means the downfall of the sheep that are folded in it. At the same time it will not do to let the wind drive through a house on them, as they will be more apt to take cold than if left out of doors, but the air should pass over them. A house for 100 sheep should be 24x32 feet, and 18 feet high, have the floor 8 feet from the ground; this will give 10 feet of mow room up to the eaves, and the lower room will be high enough to drive through to clean it out. Have doors at each end on rollers and four windows on each side that can be left open or shut to let the air pass through. Illustrating end of house:—1, mow; 2, doors; 3, racks; 4, lower room; 5, posts through the center. They should be four feet from the ground. The feed can be taken in at the ends. If a crib is wanted in the house, make the house



longer and leave space below for it, and also leave space in the upper room on each side three feet the whole length of the house, to throw feed down into a rack. The rack can be made of scantling, 1x2 will do, put on up and down, sloping from where the space is left open at the top, down to the side of the house, leaving enough space between each scantling so a sheep cannot get its head through, and as they eat the food out below it will keep slipping down. A grain trough is put on at the bottom of the feed rack, and can be easily swept out when grain is put in. Have a row of posts set through the center of the lower room. The upper walls will be 12 feet long and resting on plates running on the center posts, and have in plenty of braces. If covered with boards, one-third pitch, it will require 16 foot boards to cover.

## Making Sheep Pay.

A wool-grower of great experience writes to Farm News that if the American farmer thinks he can compete with English breeders in making mutton sheep without taking great pains, he is laboring under a mistake that must be corrected before he succeeds. There are a great many farmers who keep their sheep well, and the returns from them show the effect of this, but there are entirely too many of them who use their sheep as grubbers and savers of waste, and the time will never get very far up to the front as shepherds until they reform and learn that the best of care is none too good in sheep husbandry as well as in other lines of stock raising. It is often asserted that sheep will live with less care than any other kind of live stock, and perhaps this is true, but more living is not the way to get money out of them. The poorest way in the world to try to get money is to try to save it out of sheep. They need plenty to eat and drink, and as much of any other kind of stock, and because sheep will not die of thirst if not provided with a plentiful supply of water, it does not follow that the owner does not lose money by depriving them of good water. Sheep that are kept for breeding purposes should at all times be kept in good condition, and be fed those sorts of food that will keep them well nourished. If this is not done the penalty will be a gradual deterioration in each generation, and in the end the flock will run out, or, really starve out. It has been proved that American mutton can be made as good as that of any other country, and if it is not so it is wholly and only caused by the negligence of American shepherds. There is a better prospect of prosperity for the shepherd than for breeders of almost any other stock.

## A Movable Yard.

A convenient portable yard for fowls is shown in the illustration. From a sketch by E. C. Williams, Kings Co., N. Y. It is six feet long, three feet wide and two feet high. It is made of strips which are thirteen feet long. Five of these strips will be needed to make a frame of this size.

First, make the frames for the top and



sides. Two of the frames should be made six by two feet, two, three by two feet, and one six by three feet. They should all be covered with coarse woven wire fencing. The illustration shows the frame put together without the wire. These frames are to be fastened together by the mortised joint shown at a, and pinned with wooden pins or nails. A door may be put in on one side to suit the owner who is making the yard. This yard is easily moved about on the grass or ground.

## Live Stock Notes.

One reason why the Jersey is a good milker is because she is a good feeder. She is never idle in the pasture.

The shipping of eggs and poultry to market is a matter in which mistakes are made. Eggs are collected and put in a basket where they are of all colors and sizes, instead of being assorted and put in neat boxes or small baskets, with the owner's tags attached, thus enabling him to make a reputation and secure higher prices, while 50 or more hens are crowded in one coop, shipped on a warm day, so close together that they cannot get at the water cups, and many of them die from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and also from thirst, the farmer again making the mistake of economizing in one direction and losing twice as much in another.

There is no time in the horse's life when oats are not good for him. They are more especially necessary about the time the young colt is weaned from the dam. If they are scarce, give some from the ration of the working horses, which are often fed too highly in order to make up for lack of growing. Care should be taken at first to give very small allowances, and of oats that grew last year. New oats are injurious, and will sometimes give colts a colic if fed before they are fully dried. It is best if you have only new oats to put them in the evaporator for 24 hours. This will dry them sufficiently, and they may then be fed without danger to young or old horses.

## A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

## HOUSEHOLD.

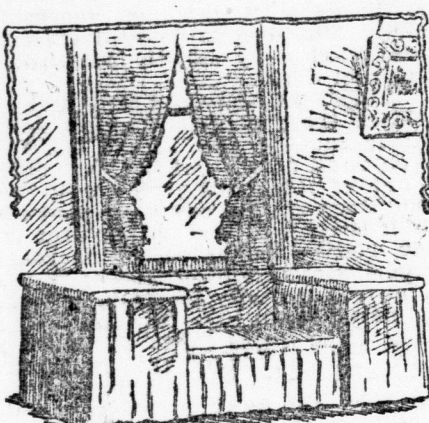
### WINDOW SEAT SLOSETS.

After the summer holidays are over, with the first advent of cool days, the housewife begins to turn her attention to the cleaning and renovating of the house, preparatory to settling it for the winter. "Plenty of closet room," is a luxury that every woman covets, and any suggestion that will give her convenient space for disposing of the family effects is helpful.

Window seats are more and more growing to be a feature in the furnishing of a room. Builders are putting them into new houses wherever an advantageous place can be found; carpenters are building them into old-fashioned rooms of the less modern houses, and home-made window seats are being improvised from boxes by ingenious women.

That these boxes answer the two-fold purpose of ornament and use, is greatly in their favor. They are very pretty when covered with linen, chintz, or the art denim; very comfortable as seats with pillows at the back, and very useful as a receptacle for a variety of things.

For a bedroom, three very comfortable window seats may be made from a shoe



box and two soap boxes. Remove the covers from the soap boxes and place a shelf half way between the top and bottom, standing them on end with the open side in front.

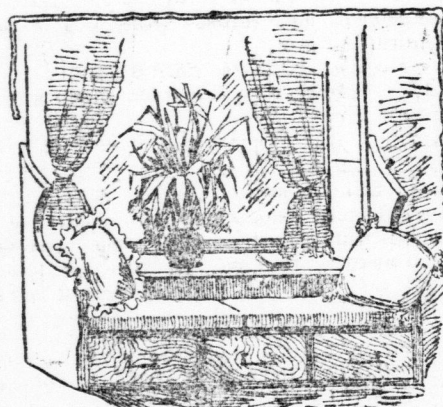
Between them place the long shoe box, having the cover made strong with hinges at the back.

Now screw the boxes together at the sides to make them fast, and screw a board across them to make a back for the lower seat, and to keep all securely in place. Line the inside of each box with slatting, using small upholsterer's tacks for the purpose, and cover the outside as shown by the sketch, with denim or chintz. The founcing on the two outer boxes can be easily raised to give access to the shelves, which will be found a very useful receptacle for shoe brushes, blacking, shoe polish, vasoline, etc., while the long boxes give a low comfortable seat for dressing the feet, and inside the box may be kept the shoes, slippers and boots of the occupants of the room.

A very attractive looking window seat for the accommodation of blankets to be used as extra covering at night, is made from a long, low packing box. This is lined with slatting, and upholstered with any cotton material suited to the furnishings of the room. It is placed directly under the window, and is made comfortable as a seat with down pillows that may be tucked anywhere to support the back. This blanket receptacle will be found very convenient when the closets are not provided with a dresser or shelf room for their accommodation.

To upholster these boxes satisfactorily, it is better to use curled hair, though excelsior and wadding will answer the purpose. It is held in place by tape or narrow strips of unbleached muslin tacked across it.

A cosy seat for a library or sitting-room, shown by the sketch, will need the service of a carpenter. It is of very simple construction. A long, low seat boxed underneath to accommodate three drawers, will be found useful for packing away magazines and papers. The ends are finished



with sides, and the wood used corresponds to the woodwork of the room. If that is painted, the framework of the seat is painted to correspond.

A hair mattress to fit the seat, has a cover of some suitable material, and pillows either end make a most luxurious seat for lounging purposes.

Another arrangement of shoe boxes for a den or study, is shown by the sketch. Two of these are finished smoothly, painted or stained to match the woodwork, provided with shelves for books, and placed upright on either side of the window. The third box is lined inside and covered with plush or velvet, and serves as a seat. With pillows at the back, and bric-a-brac on the top of the other two boxes, a charming little nook for reading or study can be made.

The box seat will be found a useful receptacle for keeping the wrapping paper and twine, so necessary in all households, for which one is often at a loss to find a suitable place.

## New Cushions.

An attractive corner can be made for a boudoir or for one's sleeping room, if used during the day as a sitting room, with three large cushions. Two of these should be made from pieces of material thirty-six inches square, with a side piece six inches deep set in all around. The stuffing can be excelsior, with a top of curled hair. The third pillow should be thirty inches square and stuffed with down. Let the first covering be of heavily waxed ticking, of a good quality. It is waxed by rubbing a hot fat iron lavishly with wax, and ironing on the wrong side of the ticking. This will prevent down and duff from working through and spoiling one's gowns. For the outer covering, blue, red or yellow denim, according to the tone of the room, may be used. The linens are also serviceable and pretty. An Arabesque pattern, worked coarsely in Asiatic rope silk, in black, yellows and blues, will transform them into very effective and Oriental looking pillows.

CHILDREN LIKE USING ODOROMA, thus forming habits that will insure their good sound teeth the rest of their lives.

## EARLY AUTUMN COATS.

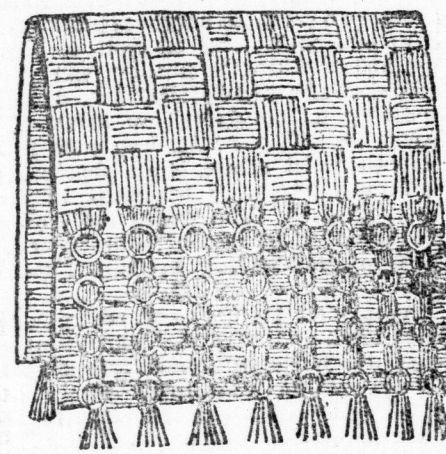
### Materials, Colors, Trimmings and Buttons Most Favored for Autumn Coats.

The material most favored is a rather rough-surfaced black cloth, depending for its style on the smartness of its cut and the extra large gutta-percha buttons that are positive in their work of fastening it, writes Isabel A. Mallon in the September Ladies' Home Journal. A simulated buttonhole is counted in very bad form, and the best tailors invariably have a double set of buttons and a double set of buttonholes, so that if one side should show any sign of wearing the other can be lapped over and utilized. Blue cloth, very heavy, but smooth-surfaced, is also in vogue, though few light cloths, except the veritable silver gray, are seen. Plain, smooth-surfaced silks are chosen for the linings, elaborate being only used when a rather elaborate style of design is chosen. Hussar effects in black braid continue to be liked and are arranged in the usual picturesque fashion across the front of a coat, so that they give to a slender woman a decidedly broad appearance. Velvet for lapels, collars and cuffs is frequently used, although on what is known as the useful jacket no trimming is used. Coats of hunter's green made quite long have seen in, after the Louis Quatorze fashion, waistcoats of white cloth elaborately braided in gold or silver and closing with small gold or silver bullet buttons; the cuffs and revers are then faced with white cloth and decorated with the braid in harmony with the waistcoat.

## CHARMING NOVELTY.

### Veil Case Made of Crepe Paper and Other Inexpensive Trifles.

This pretty and unique case is made of the simplest materials—a little straw-colored crepe tissue paper, 72 small brass curtain rings, pale-blue India silk for lining, and a skein of blue embroidery silk. The form is like a book cover, with stiff sides and flexible back, or hinge. For the foundation, two pieces of cardboard 5x7 1/2 inches, and two others an eighth of an inch smaller all round, are required. The smaller pieces, for the inside, are covered with a thin sheet of cotton wadding—sprinkled with perfumed powder—and then with India silk, after which they are glued to the back piece, or hinge, a strip of stiff paper three inches wide by seven long, also covered with India silk. For the outside, nine strips of the crepe paper are cut 16 inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, and 15 strips the same width and 8 inches long. The strips are placed evenly together, as seen in the illustration, till all but four of the cross-pieces on both ends are used, and these



pieces are interlaced with brass rings. It is simple in the extreme, but the effect is beautiful. As this part is open work, the cardboard foundation must be covered plainly with crepe paper or, if preferred, a contrast in both material and color would be pretty. These cardboard foundation pieces are, of course, first glued to a piece of paper for the back, or hinge, of corresponding size to that already given for the inside; and the smoothly plaited work is fastened to the foundation with a knot of blue embroidery silk in the center of the alternate blocks; the edges are then turned in neatly and pasted or glued in place, and outside and inside are glued together. On the front edges the ends of the strips are secured with embroidery silk, which is worked into the edge in coarse button hole stitches and knotted around every strip of paper, giving a sort of tasseled effect.

This sort of work would make very pretty wall or newspaper pockets, or covers for boxes; and could, in fact, be turned to a multitude of decorative uses.

## "OLD MAN OF HOY" IN THE MARKET.

The Orkney Island of Hoy, which comprises about 40,000 acres, is for sale. Hoy rises abruptly from the sea, and consists mainly of a mountain having different eminences or peaks. Toward its northwestern extremity may be observed the famous "Old Man of Hoy," a large pillar of rock, about 300 feet in height. It was of this rock that the late Sir Robert Hamilton used to tell a story. Once at dinner in the West End he overheard an Englishman ask of a visitor to Shetland if he had seen the "Old Man of Hoy." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "and a very cheerful old man he was."

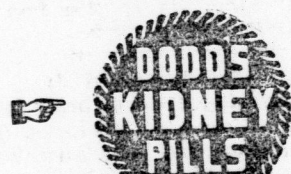
## THERE IS NOT A

### A Man or a Woman

Who has not read of the

## Wonderful Cures

EFFECTED BY



Testimony to their

## Great Value

is given by

## All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

The Press writes about them . . .

The World reads about them . . .

The Sick buy them, because . . .

They Always Cure.

50c. A BOX AT ALL DEALERS.

TAKE DIAMOND DINNER PILLS for Stomach Troubles. 25c. a Box.

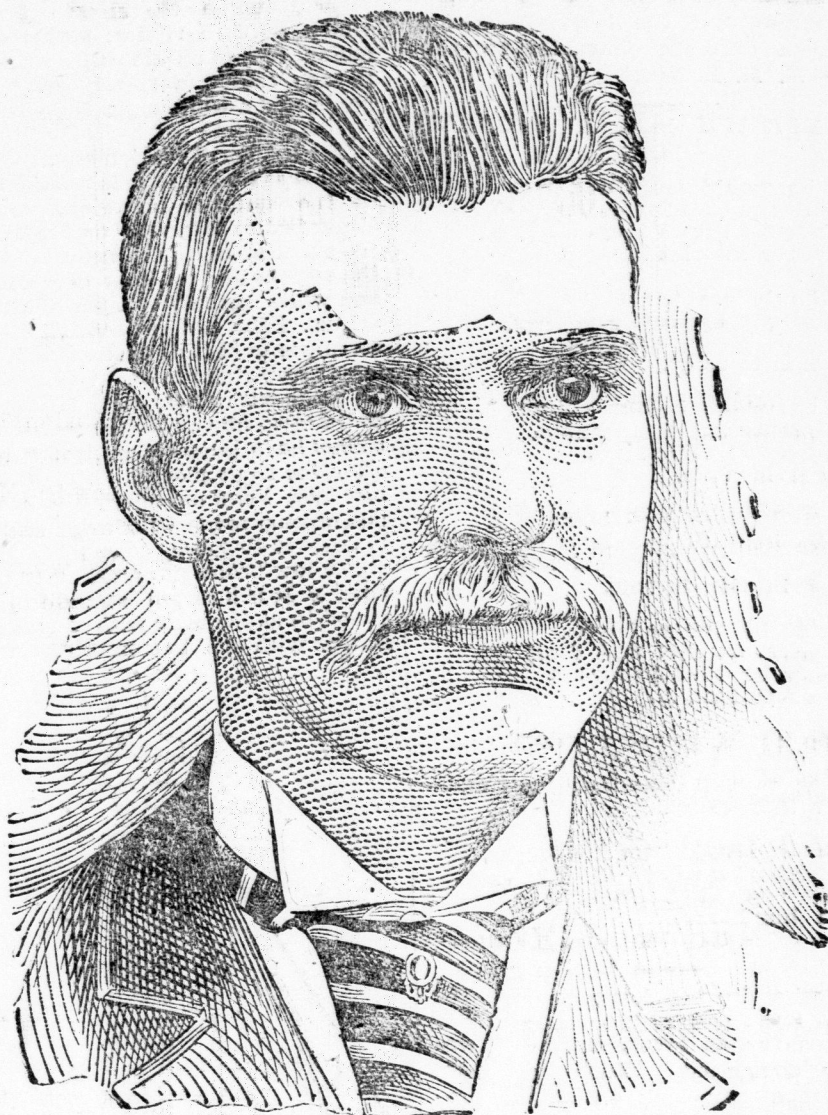
## BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU More Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Itching, Swelling, Warts, COOKE'S REMEDY CO., 507 Madison Temple, Chicago, Ill., for profits of cure. Cash \$250,000. Worst case cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

# NO OTHER LIKE IT IN THE WORLD.

THE KIND PEOPLE MUST HAVE TO GET WELL.

Paine's Celery Compound Recommended and Approved of by Hundreds of Physicians.



can overcome the most obstinate cases of disease.

Mr. Joseph Garrett, of Garretton, Grenville county, Ont., writes as follows:

"I was laid up for months, and could not work, eat or sleep. Day after day I was getting weaker, when a friend advised me to take Paine's Celery Compound. I did give the medicine a trial, and before the first bottle was finished I experienced a great change. I can now eat, sleep and work as well as any ordinary man, and I can truly say that Paine's Celery Compound is a wonderful medicine, and worthy of all the praise that people can give it. I advise all to use it for dyspepsia and as a purifier of the blood; it surely cures."

There is no other medicine in the world like Paine's Celery Compound, as far as virtue, efficacy, merit, and sterling honesty are concerned. There are scores of medicines made simply to sell; Paine's Celery Compound is put before the public with a nobler and grander object; it is prepared for the purpose of HEALING and CURE.

Men and women in all parts of Canada have not hesitated in making public declaration that Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that CURES. Sufferers from dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, neuralgia and heart disease have given the strongest and best testimony. All agree that Paine's Celery Compound

As Clear as a Bell . . . IF A PUPIL OF THE

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FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT. does not grasp a subject readily, we repeat and repeat until he does. We drill, some schools do not. We get our reputation that way, we intend to sustain it by giving a thorough grind in all subjects taught. Your money refunded if not satisfied. Catalogue free. 53a 104t

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Royal Limited At Wholesale. Royal Lady At Wholesale.

Royal Limited (Gents), 22 lbs., \$75 00 - Royal Lady, 24 lbs., \$75 00 EQUAL TO ANY MACHINE SOLD AT \$110 00.

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## HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

Buy your Blankets, Flannels and Yarns at the factory where prices are low.

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## BUSINESS CARDS

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## McGill University.

MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Medicine, Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows: FACULTY OF MEDICINE—Tuesday, the 17th September at 9 a.m. FACULTY OF ARTS—Including the Special Course for Women, Tuesday, Sept. 17th at 9 a.m. FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE—Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 9 a.m. The fee of \$5 (see Calendar) must be paid to the secretary before admission to the examination.

The Lectures will begin as follows—Faculty of Medicine, for 1st and 2nd year students, Sept. 24th; Faculty of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 23rd.

Intending students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned. Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts (Donalds Encowment.)

The following Lectures are open to partial Students on and after Sept. 22nd, 1895, viz.: Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Experimental Physics, Psychology and Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Theology, English History, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Calendar stating details of each Course, day and hour of Lectures, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to the undersigned. J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L., August 30th, 1895. Acting Secretary.

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C. E. ANDERSON 666 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.











## Our Young People

### Tommy's Alphabet.

"Now this is A," mamma would say;  
"And this is Q, and this is U,  
And this is I.  
Now say them—try."  
Oh! Tommy was a youngster yet  
To learn to say his alphabet;  
But, bless his heart! though he was  
small,  
He knew his letters—nearly all.  
So mother pointed, and her son  
Began to name them, one by one.  
"This one?" "It's B." "And this?"  
"It's C."  
"And this?" "It's L; I know it well."  
"Nay, try again!"  
"It must be N."  
"And this one?"—pointing to an I—  
"That's YOU!" was Tommy's quick  
reply.  
Mamma, the error to undo,  
Now pointed to the letter U.  
Small Tommy pondered; then quoth  
he,  
His face aglow with smiles, "That's  
ME!"

—St. Nicholas.

### Tommy's Business Venture.

(By Ella Guernsey.)

Tommy wanted some money. He  
hadn't many chances to earn it, though  
willing, very willing to work pretty  
hard for it.

He wanted \$10 before the next  
winter's winds and snows shut the  
Lane family in for days, inside the  
little red farm house at Maple Grove  
farm, five miles from a neighbor.

Ten dollars would, if divided right,  
bring weekly and monthly bright peri-  
odicals from different portions of the  
busy world into their own little house.

And then when the blizzards came,  
and he sat at the little round table  
getting his daily lessons, mother and  
father, too, could spend the hours de-  
lightfully, sitting beside the fire read-  
ing something very "good."

It is not nice to be "shut in," when  
your home is a small cabin away out  
upon a prairie, if you have nothing  
new to read and very few neighbors,  
and those living out of sight.

Tommy's home was part dug out.  
Their fire in the window was fed by  
bundles of twisted grass, sunflower  
seed, corn stalks, dry weed stalks, and  
sparing handfuls of coal. Coal was  
precious. Wood was very valuable.

Tommy helped with his strength  
the loving mother gather, in their sea-  
sons, first, the wild strawberries, then  
raspberries, plums, grapes, and hoe in  
the garden from planting until harvest  
time.

Between them they had filled jars  
and glasses full of nice fruit for winter  
use, gathered in a supply of pumpkins,  
squashes, beans, potatoes and other  
good things, which were stored in the  
"cave" for the rainy days when they  
could not work.

Tommy helped his father, too, in  
the "crop" tending and gathering. Mr.  
and Mrs. Lane thought their little lad  
a "wonderfully bright boy." At twelve,  
Tommy was stout and tanned.

All through the winter he had, while  
"studying" under Mrs. Lane's direc-  
tions, been trying to plan a way to earn  
at least ten dollars, talking over his  
desires with both father and mother.

Before planting time rolled around,  
Mr. Lane one day said:

"Tommy, couldn't you raise seed  
corn to sell? I mean if I give you a  
patch and break it for you, can you  
plant and tend it without help? The  
corn that I am planting I paid five  
cents for each ear. It is very fine for  
this climate. I have now quite a start,  
and can supply you with enough to  
raise quite a crop. You must also try  
planting the several varieties of pop  
corn. There is the rice grained and  
the large yellow."

"That's the very thing! Of course  
I can tend a crop! Mother! mother!  
we'll have 'em, we'll have 'em by next  
November!" shouted Tommy, as he  
went to pick out his share of the fine  
corn.

The "ground" was broken, the corn  
planted. Tommy had managed to get  
together seven varieties of fine corn  
besides the pop corn.

Friends from Buffalo, after hearing  
of his wonderful plan, sent him pack-  
ages of the very best varieties, the  
early roasting ears, also field corn.

Tommy's mother became interested,  
and could not resist helping "just a  
little."

The lad laid out his rows with care,  
saying "he wanted every row straight."  
The grains sprouted well, the tender  
blades grew thriftily, and Tommy  
battled royally with the crows, taking  
care that the mules and cows did not  
have the opportunity to trample down  
his growing "crop."

The weeds grew fast, and Tommy's  
hoe had to "swing" out lively some-  
times to keep them down.

Mrs. Lane, pitying the tired and hot  
little fellow, often wanted to rest him,  
but he had a chivalrous care over her,  
and gently put her aside with, "It  
doesn't seem just right, mother, for  
women to hoe, when there are boys to  
do it."

Late in October that harvest was  
gathered, and packed in large baskets  
ready for market.

A neighboring farmer came over to  
look at the exhibit, which presented  
an attractive appearance.

"Well, done, Tommy," said neigh-  
bor Ewing, looking at the heaps of  
well filled out ears of corn. "You'll

sell that in Carney for a good price,  
as this and the adjoining settlement  
are settled up with farmers that need  
just what you have to sell. It is al-  
ways a satisfaction to me to know that  
the article I am selling is going to help  
somebody. There isn't an inferior  
variety of corn in the lot you've  
raised."

"I couldn't have done so well with-  
out father and mother to help me.  
Father thought it out for me," returned  
Tommy, pleased and happy.

"Tommy has earned a reward, for  
he has toiled manfully to raise his  
crop," said Mrs. Lane proudly, and  
neighbor Ewing said:

"I'll warrant ye, work tells on any  
crop."  
The seed corn was taken to the  
nearest town, fifteen miles away, and  
left with the storekeeper, who also  
kept the postoffice.

A few weeks later neighbor Ewing  
went "to town," and asked about Tom-  
my's corn, if there had been a demand  
for it.

The postmaster replied:  
"A pretty considerable demand.  
Every grain has been sold, and folks  
come now as 'un' for more of that Lane  
seed corn. Carry this to Tommy, an'  
tell him I don't charge him anything  
for sellin' his corn, as I'm an admirer  
of such industrious little fellows, and  
want to lend 'em a helpin' hand."

When the several silver dollars were  
handed Tommy by neighbor Ewing,  
he laid it all in Mrs. Lane's lap, say-  
ing:

"Mother, it'll make us happy all  
through the long winter. There'll be  
something for you an' father too. Say,  
mother, can't we have a school here  
for those who will come and study  
with me?"

Of course Mrs. Lane said "yes."  
[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

### A Nation of Stilt-Walkers.

A boy's idea of using stilts is to find  
a method of walking that is difficult  
and requires skill. That a community  
of people should be compelled to use  
stilts, in order to do their work and  
get about the country, is almost un-  
known. It is not singular that these  
people become so expert that they can  
knit while walking on stilts.

The stilt-walkers live in the south  
of France, on the shores of the bay of  
Biscay and near the borders of Spain  
—so near that they have acquired  
many habits of the Spanish people.  
The country of the stilt-walkers is  
Landes. Very many years ago the  
people were driven to stilt-walking.  
The wind from the bay of Biscay blew  
the fine, white sand far inland, making  
what we call dunes, which are waves of  
sand that remind you of the motion of  
high waves. They look like waves  
suddenly turned to sand. It was im-  
possible to walk over this sand, and all  
the grass and other vegetation suffer-  
ed and was choked by it.

The people were shepherds, but it be-  
came harder and harder to find feed-  
ing-ground for the sheep. Then the  
government made the experiment of  
planting pine forests. These grew,  
and prevented the sand drifting in as  
before. Still, walking is very difficult  
and almost impossible for women, ex-  
cept by the use of stilts. When the  
people walk on the ground, they walk  
in their bare feet. The leg is covered  
with a footless stocking. The foot-  
rest of the stilt is covered with sheep-  
skin, with the wool uppermost, making  
a soft rest for the foot. The pine for-  
ests not only saved the land from utter  
desolation, but it gave the people em-  
ployment. The collection of resin is  
the most profitable industry in this  
section. The wool of the sheep is of  
such a poor quality that it brings a  
very poor price in the market.

The people are a happy people and  
have an interest in sports. They have  
stilt-races, and some racers have  
national reputations. One, recently,  
was a long-distance race from Paris to  
Bordeaux, which aroused interest  
among scientists. The distance was  
300 miles, and it was covered in 76  
hours and 55 minutes. The stilts  
used in this race were 65 inches in  
length, but the ordinary walking stilt  
is 45 inches. The stilts weigh about  
five or six pounds; the pole, which is  
always carried and used for balancing,  
weighs about five pounds. Bull-fight-  
ing is encouraged, but cows are used  
instead of bulls. So prevalent have  
these bull-fights become that the gov-  
ernment has interfered, and attempts  
to regulate them.

### Grim Jestings.

Death-bed jokes are generally not  
authentic. The celebrated one attrib-  
uted to Tom Hood, for instance—  
that he protested against blaming the  
undertaker who had blundered into  
coming before the great wit was dead,  
and said that the man had "only come  
to urn a lively Hood"—is known to be  
decidedly apocryphal.

Nevertheless, a remark, somewhat  
of the same sort, which is attributed to  
Lord Chesterfield in his last illness, is  
undoubtedly authentic. Chesterfield  
was very ill, and his death was only a  
matter of a few weeks; but his physi-  
cian advised that he be taken for an  
easy drive in his carriage, and he went  
out.

As the equipage was proceeding  
slowly along it was met by a lady who  
remarked pleasantly to the great in-  
valid:

"Ah, my lord, I am glad to see you  
able to drive out."

"I am not driving out, madam,"  
answered Chesterfield; "I am simply  
rehearsing my funeral!"

## With The Poets.

### If I Had the Time.

If I had the time to find a place  
And sit me down full face to face  
With my better self, that stands no  
show

In my daily life that rushes so,  
It might be then I would see my soul  
Was stumbling still toward the shining  
goal;  
I might be nerved by the thought sub-  
lime,

### If I Had the Time!

If I had the time to let my heart  
Speak out and take in my life a part,  
To look about and to stretch a  
hand

To a comrade quartered in no-luck  
land.

Ah, God! If I might but just sit still  
And hear the note of the whip-poor-  
will,

I think that my wish with God's  
would rhyme,

### If I Had the Time!

If I had the time to learn from you  
How much for comfort my word could  
do;

And I told you then of my sudden  
will

To kiss your feet when I did you  
ill—  
If the tears aback of the bravado  
Could force their way and let you  
know—

Brothers, the souls of us all would  
chime

### If We Had the Time!

—Richard E. Burton, in Woman's  
Journal.

### Statistics.

#### I.

So many men, on such a date of May,  
Despaired and took their hopeless  
lives away

In such an area, year after year;  
In such another place, it would  
appear

The assassinations averaged so and so  
Through August after August, scarce  
below

A given range; and in another one,  
March after March, it seems there  
were undone

So many women, still about the same,  
With little varying circumstance in  
their shame;

Burglaries, arson, thefts, and forgeries  
Had their own averages as well as  
these;

And from these figures science can  
discern  
The future in the past. We but return  
Upon our steps, although they seem  
so free.

The thing that has been is that which  
shall be.

#### II.

Dark prophet, yes! But still somehow  
the round  
Is spiral, and the race's feet have found  
The path rise under them which they  
have trod.

Your facts are facts, yet somehow  
there is God.  
—William Dean Howells, in Harper's  
Magazine.

### Whitecap Lullaby.

Sweet, my child, my sweet, my child,  
Seven long days I've known thee  
dying,

Watched thine eyes with famine wild,  
Felt my breast thy food denying.

Blame me not, my child, my sweet,  
When thou art where angels lead  
thee;

Look at mother's wounded feet,  
Worn in search of food to feed thee!

In that land of plenty where  
God is father, Jesus brother,  
Sweet one, keep me in thy care;  
When thou canst, come back for  
mother.

Tell God I am spent with tears  
In a land that knows not pity;  
Ask, why wait these many years  
Judgment on the cruel city?

—John C. Kenworthy in the New Age.

Occupations for Convalescent  
Children.

Every mother, elder sister, and  
maiden aunt knows something of the  
difficulty of finding safe and pleasant  
occupation for the children who are  
too well to lie quietly in bed, but not  
well enough to be released from the  
nursery or even from the couch.

Recent experience with a child of  
4½, under a slight surgical operation,  
a severe burn, and the measles in quick  
succession, has brought the subject  
vividly before me, and I am sure some  
one will be glad of suggestions.

A narrow couch, over which the  
sewing-table can be set, makes a con-  
venient place for the child to play  
without getting uncovered.

Blunt scissors, a flower catalogue,  
and a bit of mullage will amuse the  
child for hours. A paper of fashions,  
with crayons or colored pencils, affords  
a pleasant change. If the appetite has  
to be coaxed, a little tray with little  
dishes, even the toy tea-sets, and a  
play tea-party, which mamma will at-  
tend, "all dressed up" for the occasion,  
will dispose of many a gruel ordered  
by the doctor, but not relished by the  
child unless garnished by some such  
loving make-believe.

A cup of rice, pearly barley, or  
tapoca, with a paper funnel and a few  
wide-mouthed bottles, will afford de-  
lightful occupation for hours. A cheap

coffee-mill, screwed to a heavy board,  
with a supply of roasted rice or corn,  
will metamorphose a fretful child into  
a happy miller, who will sell flour or  
it away as the times demand. A  
magnet with a few nails, pins, and  
needles, is another safe and pleasing  
occupation. Two or three marbles, to  
roll around the tray by gentle tipplings,  
afford noise enough to gratify the child  
without distracting the household.

Our boy was the happy possessor of  
a marble train, and when the bell at  
the station became monotonous to his  
ear he substituted his xylophone, in-  
cluding it so that each marble literally  
ran down the scale, producing a very  
pleasant tinkle.

A paper of the finest tacks, a small  
soft board change the miller or steam-  
car conductor to a carpenter, who may  
be the postman next hour by having  
old envelopes made into a little packet  
with a rubber band. The news of the  
child's own improved condition and  
patience in bearing pain and confine-  
ment, which these letters may carry to  
distant relatives, will often suggest a  
beautiful ideal which the child will  
strive to attain.

Mention need not be made of  
kindergarten employments for the  
child that has folded papers or woven  
mats.

A cup of lentils, a gill of beans,  
especially black and mottled ones,  
with a few small boxes, will afford  
much pleasure. To be allowed to  
have the opera-glasses a few moments,  
to use an ordinary hand magnifying-  
glass, to dress up a clothes-pin, to put  
the stamps on the letters for papa, to  
open the papers and letters when they  
come, afford delight so out of propor-  
tion to the trouble involved that one  
is inspired with zeal in discovering all  
the pleasures that can be extracted  
from the commonest materials.—The  
Outlook.

### Colors for Rooms.

A man who has given the subject  
much thought has laid down a few  
rules which are worth thinking about.  
"I have not," said he, "put yellow into  
a sitting-room in ten years, with the  
exception of the little that gets into a  
gold paper, and when I hear about  
Whistler's yellow room it makes me  
shudder."

"Yellows are all right for a hall or  
vestibule, but they must not be used  
in any room in which one rests or  
reads or works. Why? Because yel-  
lows do not absorb any light, but are  
strong reflectors, and the reflected rays  
of light are not only trying to the eyes,  
but positively affect the brain and the  
spirits, causing a distinct disturbance  
of the nervous centers. So the modern  
scientific decorator, at any rate, tells  
us, and we believe him."

"So you see the old Pompeians  
were right when they cooled off their  
atria and patios by painting the town  
red. The only other color which ap-  
proaches Pompeian red for coolness,  
so the elegant and artistic young work-  
man told me, is dark green, but it has  
been found to have so depressing a  
mental effect on most people that it is  
very sparingly used. Then I was told  
lots about mass effects, distance shad-  
ows, and length lines, and I don't  
know what else, but quite enough to  
convince me that the decoration of  
our house interiors is conducted upon  
a plane so lofty that it is impossible to  
say whether it is an artistic science or  
a scientific art."—[The Upholsterer.

No man ever yet did a wicked act without  
first being rebuked by his conscience.

### Half Dead, Half Price.

By falling from a cart, a Melbourne  
Chinaman, whose life was insured for  
a large amount, was seriously hurt.  
There was some doubt as to his ever  
getting better, and at length one of his  
friends wrote to the insurance com-  
pany: "Hong Wang Lee half dead;  
like half money."

### Mortifying.

The man that boasts is on the high  
road to humiliation. Something like  
that seems to be the lesson of an  
amusing little tale reported by the  
Cincinnati Tribune. It concerns the  
boyish son of a Presbyterian minister  
of that city.

He had been suffering from tooth-  
ache, and at last his father said:  
"Well, John, 'we'll go to the dentist  
tomorrow and have the tooth ex-  
tracted."

John was not much elated over such  
a prospect, but he made the best of it,  
and straightway began bragging to the  
some of his playmates about the fear-  
ful ordeal that he was to go through.  
It was an awfully big tooth," he told  
them. The dentist would have to use  
both hands to pull it, and most likely  
would be obliged to call in his assist-  
ant.

Well, the next day came, and in due  
course the boy found himself in the  
big operating chair, on each arm of  
which he took a good grip.

The dentist looked into the open  
mouth, smiled, took up a small steel  
instrument, thrust it under the offend-  
ing tooth and literally pried it out.

The boy looked at the tooth, and  
then at the dentist. Then he walked  
across the room, saying not a word,  
and began putting on his overcoat.  
His father followed him and asked:

"Did it hurt you, my son?"

That was too much for the hero.  
Two big tears started down his cheeks.

"Hurt!" he said. "Hurt! Why, he  
didn't pull my tooth out. He just  
took it out with a tack-lifter."

## A Smile And a Laugh.

Adolphus—Why, Ethel, are you  
looking at me so intently?  
Ethel (dreamily)—I was gazing at  
vacancy, Dolly.

A naturalist tells us that a snipe has  
a nerve running clear down to the end  
of his bill. So has the plumber. How  
wonderful are nature's works!

New office boy—A man called here  
to thrash you a few minutes ago.  
Editor—What did you say to him?  
Office boy—I told him I was sorry  
you wasn't in.

Reporter—What do you think of  
America?  
Swell Britisher (just landed)—Don't  
know till I see the morning papers.  
They will probably tell me.

A small boy of four summers was  
riding on a hobby horse, with a com-  
panion. He was seated rather uncom-  
fortably on the horse's neck. After a  
reflective pause, he said:

"I think if one of us gets off I could  
ride better."

An Englishman recently had his life  
saved by a \$500 wad of greenbacks,  
which warded off a bullet aimed at  
him. With such simple means of pre-  
caution as this at our elbow, every-  
body should be prepared for an  
emergency.

Superintendent (to citizen sweeping  
the streets in the hot sun)—You'd  
better put on your hat, Mike. This  
blazing sunshine will affect your  
brains.

Mike—Sure, do you think I'd be  
sweeping the streets, if I had any  
brains, sir?

A ROW IN THE NURSERY—Mother  
(interposing)—What is this fresh  
quarrel about, children? And you,  
Robert, why have you been scratching  
your little sister?

Robert—Mamma, this is how it was.  
We were playing at Republic.  
Yvonne had been President for a full  
quarter of an hour, and she wouldn't  
resign.

A lady once asked Rowland Hill  
when he was minister of Surrey  
Chapel if he would kindly interview  
her son and examine him, for she felt  
sure he had special talents for the  
ministry, although they were hidden.  
The preacher examined the youth, and  
then wrote to the mother: "Madam, I  
have shaken the napkin, but I cannot  
find the talent."

Said an honest Marshfield farmer in  
1776, as he met the clergyman of the  
village very early in the opening day,  
"Ah, good mornin', parson! Another  
fine day." Then he nodded his head  
significantly toward the sun, just  
appearing above the cloudless horizon  
of Massachusetts Bay, and added,  
"They do say the air's moves and the  
sun stands still; but you and I, parson,  
we git up airy, and we see it rise."

The poet Tennyson was very fond  
of telling the following story: A Scotch  
minister and his congregation were  
praying for rain, and the minister, to-  
ward the end of his improvised prayer  
that was repeated by the congregation,  
prayed particularly for a certain Lind-  
say MacCrugger, a favorite of his in  
the parish; and this was the form of  
his supplication:

"O Lord, send us rain! But there's  
a worthy uld mon, Lindsay Mac-  
Crugger by name, that needs the rain  
we're askin' for more'n the rest. Ye'll  
know his field by the big tree standin'  
in the middle of it."

A writer in the Church Standard  
says that a guide in the Holy Land  
made the following historical explana-  
tion to some Americans by whom he  
was employed:

"King Saul, you know, was called  
Paul after his conversion; and you can  
always tell a Churchman, for he never  
fails to speak of him as St. Paul."

This recalls the old story of a stupid  
candidate for orders in Oxford who  
had been repeatedly plucked in his  
"exam." It was at last decided to  
ask him one easy question, and let him  
go through if he answered it correctly.  
The question selected was:

"What was the former name of St.  
Paul, the great Apostle to the Gen-  
tiles?"

As the examiners hoped, the young  
man answered "Saul," which was cor-  
rect. But just as they were breathing  
a sigh of relief over his success, the  
young fellow, proud of his achieve-  
ment, and anxious to show how much  
more he knew, turned back after he  
had opened the door, and added, "He  
was the son of Kish."

Hold Love Sacred.

Edward Emerson tells us, in his  
book on his father, that Mr. Emerson  
never allowed in his home the slightest  
levity concerning the great disturbing  
passion as it entered young lives.

There is nothing more coarse and cor-  
rupting than flippant gossip and shal-  
low humor concerning this bitter-sweet  
experience which waits upon the un-  
tried years of youth. Whatever it is,  
it is something solemn, something  
sacred, judged either by its present  
intensity or its future fruitage. Perish  
then the irreverence that makes light

of this serious subject. The worst  
profanity of our day, is that which  
profanes with a joke the awful sanc-  
tities of a young girl's heart, the critical  
solemnities of a young man's soul.  
Let all the outward fancies of religion be  
visited with the iconoclast's hammer;  
let the sacraments of the church be  
trampled; let the name of God fall  
flippantly from trifling lips—all this  
defamation, sad as it is, is not so sad  
as the greater defamation that makes  
merry over the mystic movements of  
the God within, the measureless po-  
tency that presses against the valves of  
the heart with the weight of a millpond  
supplied by the springs and rivulets  
that had their rise in far-off ancestry,  
that represents the stream of history,  
the pressure of evolution.—[Unity.]

### Nice Gruel.

A missionary's wife, Mrs. Paton,  
had been very ill on a lonely island in  
the Pacific, and when she recovered  
sufficiently to write to her friends at  
home, she thus described one of her  
experiences:

When I was able to take an  
intelligent view of my surroundings,  
this is what I first remember seeing:

John (her husband), sitting by my  
bedside, with an old straw hat on the  
back of his head, and a huge tin basin  
between his knees half full of what  
tasted like very thin, sweet porridge,  
with which he was feeding me lovingly  
out of the cook's long iron spoon!

He assured me it was water-  
gruel; that he had got into the way of  
making it nicely now; but that he  
could not find a clean dish on the  
premises to put it in!

He was so proud of his cooking that  
I asked for the recipe, and you have it  
here: Equal parts of meal, sugar and  
water—a cupful of each for one dose;  
boil all together till there is a smell of  
singeing, whereby you know it is  
sufficiently cooked!

### He Knew Too Much.

A story is told in the India Rubber  
World of a meek-looking stranger,  
with a distinctly ministerial air, who  
applied for permission to look over a  
large rubber



